NOT FOR SALE
FREE SAMPLE COPY

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

Access Grammar 2

Express Publishing

Access 2

Access 2 Grammar gives students at Elementary level clear explanations and practice of English grammar.

Key features:

- clear simple explanations and examples
- a variety of stimulating exercises
- lively illustrations
- revision units
- exploring grammar sections

Components

Access 2 Grammar Book
Access 2 Grammar Key

Express Publishing

ISBN 978-1-84679-784-2

Access Grammar 2

NOT FOR SALE
FREE SAMPLE COPY

Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley

Express Publishing

Published by Express Publishing

Liberty House, Greenham Business Park, Newbury,
Berkshire RG19 6HW
Tel.: (0044) 1635 817 363
Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463
e-mail: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk
http://www.expresspublishing.co.uk

© Virginia Evans – Jenny Dooley, 2008

Design and Illustration © Express Publishing, 2008

Colour Illustrations: Victor, Jim, Kyr © Express Publishing, 2008

First published 2008
Sixth impression 2013

Made in EU

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, photocopying, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

This book is not meant to be changed in any way.

ISBN 978-1-84679-784-2

Acknowledgements

Authors' Acknowledgements
We would like to thank all the staff at Express Publishing who have contributed their skills to producing this book. Thanks for their support and patience are due in particular to: Megan Lawton (Editor in Chief); Mary Swan and Sean Todd (senior editors); Michael Sadler and Steve Miller (editorial assistants); Richard White (senior production controller); the Express design team; Kevin Harris, Kimberly Baker and Christine Little.

Every effort has been made to trace all the copyright holders. If any have been inadvertently overlooked, the publishers will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.

Contents

1 The verb 'to be', Questions Words, The Indefinite Article 'A/An', The Definite Article 'the', Plurals, This/These – That/Those, Pronouns, Possessive Case, There is/There are – Some/Any, Prepositions of place, time, movement, The verb 'have got', ... p. 5

2 Present Simple ..... p. 24

3 Adverbs of Frequency ..... p. 27

Exploring Grammar (Units 1-3) ..... p. 28

Revision (Units 1-3) ..... p. 29

4 Present Continuous ..... p. 30

5 Present Simple vs Present Continuous p. 33

Exploring Grammar (Units 4-5) ..... p. 36

Revision (Units 1-5) ..... p. 37

6 Past Simple (regular and irregular verbs) p. 38

7 Used to ..... p. 42

Exploring Grammar (Units 6-7) ..... p. 44

Revision (Units 1-7) ..... p. 45

8 Past Continuous ..... p. 46

9 Past Continuous vs Past Simple ..... p. 49

Exploring Grammar (Units 8-9) ..... p. 52

Revision (Units 1-9) ..... p. 53

10 Will ..... p. 54

11 Conditionals – Types 0, I & 2 ..... p. 57

12 Question Tags ..... p. 60

Exploring Grammar (Units 10-12) ..... p. 62

Revision (Units 1-12) ..... p. 63

13 Adjectives – Adverbs, Comparatives – Superlatives, Too – Enough – As ... as p. 64

Exploring Grammar (Unit 13) ..... p. 74

Revision (Units 1-13) ..... p. 75

14 Present Perfect ..... p. 76

15 Present Perfect vs Past Simple ..... p. 81

Exploring Grammar (Units 14-15) ..... p. 84

Revision (Units 1-15) ..... p. 85

16 Countable/Uncountable Nouns – A/An – Some/Any – Every, Some/Any/ No/Every + body (one)/thing/where ... p. 86

17 A lot of – Much/Many – A few/Few – A little/Little ..... p. 90

Exploring Grammar (Units 16-17) ..... p. 92

Revision (Units 1-17) ..... p. 93

18 Can/Can't – Could – Must/Mustn't – Have to/Don't have to/Needn't – Should/Ought to ..... p. 94

19 Relative Pronouns – Relative Clauses ... p. 98

Exploring Grammar (Units 18-19) p.102

Revision (Units 1-19) p.103

20 The Passive (present simple, past simple) p.104

21 Will – Be going to – Present Continuous p.108

22 The Infinitive/-ing form p.111

23 Reflexive Pronouns – One/Ones p.115

Exploring Grammar (Units 20-23) p.116

Revision (Units 1-23) p.117

Grammar Revision p.118

Irregular Verbs p.128

The verb 'to be'

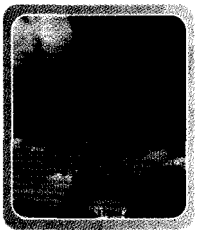
1

Long form		Short Form	
I am	we are	I'm	we're
you are	you are	you're	you're
he is		he's	
she is	they are	she's	they're
it is		it's	

Negative		Interrogative		Short Answers	
Long Form	**Short Form**				
I am not	I'm not	**Am**	I ...?	Yes, I **am.**	No, I'm **not.**
you are not	you aren't	**Are**	you ...?	Yes, you **are.**	No, you **aren't.**
he is not	he isn't		he ...?	Yes, he **is.**	No, he **isn't.**
she is not	she isn't	**Is**	she ...?.	Yes, she **is.**	No, she **isn't.**
it is not	it isn't		it ...?	Yes, it **is.**	No, it **isn't.**
we are not	we aren't		we ...?	Yes, we **are.**	No, we **aren't.**
you are not	you aren't	**Are**	you ...?	Yes, you **are.**	No, you **aren't.**
they are not	they aren't		they ...?	Yes, they **are.**	No, they **aren't.**

- We normally use the long form of the verb to **be** (*am, is, are*) when we write.
  *Chen **is** from China and he **is** fifteen years old.*

- We normally use the short form of the verb to **be** (*'m, 's, 're*) when we speak.
  *'What**'s** the capital city of France?' 'It's Paris.'*



- In short answers we do not repeat the whole question. We use *Yes* or *No*, the subject pronoun and the verb form *am/'m not, is/isn't, are/aren't.*
  Are you Spanish? Yes, I am. (NOT: Yes, ~~I am Spanish.~~)
- We use the long form of the verb **to be** in **positive short answers.**
  Is she a teacher? Yes, she is. (NOT: ~~Yes, she's.~~)
- We use the short form of the verb **to be** in **negative short answers.**
  Are you British? No, I'm not. (NOT: ~~No, I am not.~~)

1 **Fill in the correct form of the verb *to be*.**

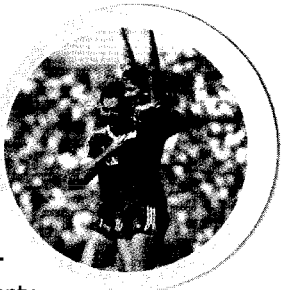
Long Form

1 I ► *am* Robert.
2 She ► *is* not a teacher.
3 He ..... a doctor.
4 We ..... from Spain.
5 It ..... a telephone.
6 You ..... not Mark.
7 They ..... sisters.
8 I ..... not tall.

Short Form

I ► *'m* Robert.
She ► *isn't* a teacher.
He ..... a doctor.
We ..... from Spain.
It ..... a telephone.
You ..... Mark.
They ..... sisters.
I ..... tall.

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.**



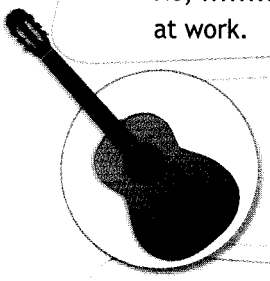
Hi, My name **1)** ► *is* George. I **2)** ..... a football player. This **3)** ..... Harry. Harry and I **4)** ..... team mates. We **5)** ..... also good friends. I **6)** ..... twenty-three years old and Harry **7)** ..... twenty-two. We **8)** ..... from Cambridge, England!

1 The verb 'to be'

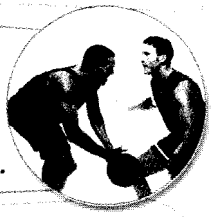
3 Look at the pictures and fill in *is/isn't, are/aren't* and *he, she, it* or *they*.

1 Brian ► *is* a pilot.
► *Is he* old?
No, ► *he isn't. He is* young.

2 Nora ..... a secretary.
..... at home now?
No, ...
at work.

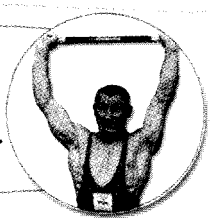


3 This ..... a musical instrument.
..... a guitar?
Yes, ...



4 John and Tony .....
basketball players.
..... short?
No, ... tall.

5 Louise and Laura ..... sisters.
..... twins?
Yes, ...



6 Mark ..... a weightlifter.
..... weak?
No, ...
strong.

4 Fill in the gaps with *am/'m/'m not, is/'s/isn't, are/'re/aren't*.

1 A: ► *Is* she a dancer?
B: Yes, she ..... . She ..... a dancer.

2 A: ..... she your sister?
B: No, she ..... . She ..... my cousin.

3 A: ..... you a photographer?
B: No, I ..... . I ..... a reporter.

4 A: ..... you from Greece?
B: Yes, we ..... . We ..... from Greece.

5 A: ..... the children happy?
B: No, they ..... . They ..... sad.

6 A: ..... your car new?
B: No, it ..... . It ..... old.

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

Marie: Hi, 1) ► *are* you Carlos?
Carlos: Yes, I 2) ..... . What 3) ..... your names?
Marie: I 4) ..... Marie and this 5) ..... Pierre.
Carlos: Nice to meet you.
Marie: Nice to meet you, too.
Pierre: 6) ..... you from Spain, Carlos?
Carlos: No, I 7) ..... . I 8) ..... from Brazil. Where 9) ..... you from?
Pierre: We 10) ..... from France.

6 Look at the table. Then, answer the questions.

	Country	Age	Job
Jane	USA	21	university student
Pedro	Spain	38	nurse
Hannah	Germany	40	firefighter
Paul	Romania	40	nurse

1 Is Jane twenty-two years old?
► *No, she isn't. She's twenty-one years old.*

2 Is Pedro Spanish?
.....

3 Is Hannah a teacher?
.....

4 Is Paul thirty-eight years old?
.....

5 Is Jane Romanian?
.....

6 Are Hannah and Paul forty years old?
.....

7 Are Pedro and Paul teachers?
.....

1 Question Words

How many children are there in the picture? Three.
Where are they? They're at the beach.
What is the weather like? It's hot and sunny.

We use the following question words to ask about people, places, things, etc.

- **People: who/whose**
  Who is Jason? He's my brother.
  Whose pen is this? It's Mary's. (possession)
- **Things: what/which**
  What is that? It's a camera.
  Which hat is yours? The blue one.
- **Place: where**
  Where is Pete? At school.
- **Time: when/how long (ago)/how often/ what time**
  When is your birthday? 3rd November.
  How long is the film? About 2 hours.
  How often do you go jogging? Almost every day.
  What time is it? It's 7 o'clock.
- **Size: how long/how tall**
  How long is a giraffe's neck? About 1.8 metres.
  How tall are you? I'm 1.85 m.
- **Quantity: how much**
  How much money have you got? €10.
- **Number: how many**
  How many people are at the meeting? Twenty.
- **Manner: how**
  How are you? I'm fine.
- **Reason: why**
  Why are you happy? It's my birthday today.
- **Age: how old**
  How old are you? I'm sixteen.
- **Distance: how far**
  How far is it from your house to the airport? About an hour's drive.

1 Choose the correct word.

1 A: **What/Which** is it?
B: It's a pen.

2 A: **Who/Whose** is the black car?
B: John's.

3 A: **Where/What** is Sparky?
B: He's under the bed.

4 A: **How old/How tall** is William?
B: He's 1.70 m.

5 A: **How much/How many** biscuits are in the box?
B: Four.

6 A: **How long/How often** is the concert?
B: Three hours.

7 A: **How old/How much** is Jason?
B: He's thirteen.

8 A: **Who/Whose** is Mr Smith?
B: Our History teacher.

9 A: **How far/How long** is it to the cinema?
B: About two miles.

10 A: **Which/What** book is yours?
B: The blue one.

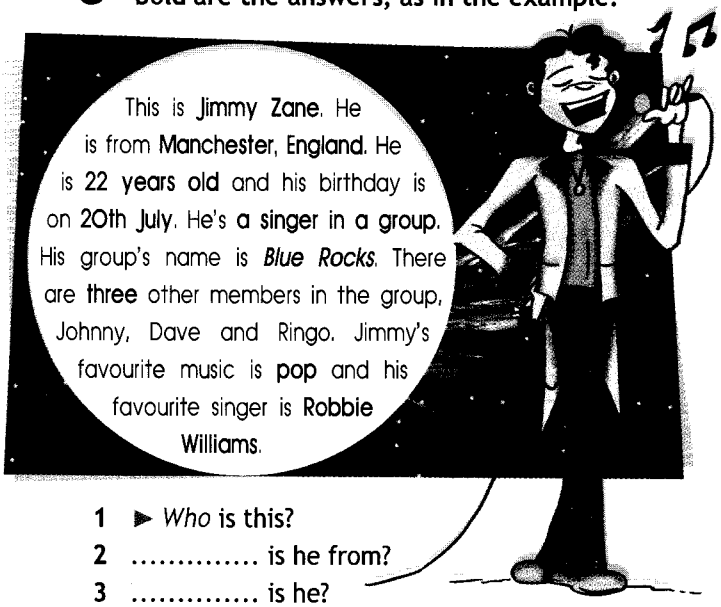
1 Question Words

2 **Fill in the gaps with *whose, how many, how far, how old, how much, how tall, where* or *who*. Then match the questions (1-8) to the answers (a-h).**

1 ► *Whose* is this magazine?
2 ..... is it to the post office?
3 ..... brothers have you got?
4 ..... sugar is there?
5 ..... is that woman?
6 ..... are my glasses?
7 ..... is your father?
8 ..... is your little sister?

a	1	It's my mother's.
b		Three.
c		They're in your bag.
d		About ten minutes' walk.
e		One kilo.
f		Mrs Smith.
g		He's 1.85 metres.
h		She's four.

3 **Complete the questions to which the words in bold are the answers, as in the example.**


This is Jimmy Zane. He is from Manchester, England. He is 22 years old and his birthday is on 20th July. He's a singer in a group. His group's name is *Blue Rocks*. There are three other members in the group, Johnny, Dave and Ringo. Jimmy's favourite music is pop and his favourite singer is Robbie Williams.

1 ► *Who* is this?
2 ..... is he from?
3 ..... is he?
4 ..... is his birthday?
5 ..... is his job?
6 ..... is his group's name?
7 ..... other members are there in the group?
8 ..... is his favourite music?
9 ..... is his favourite singer?

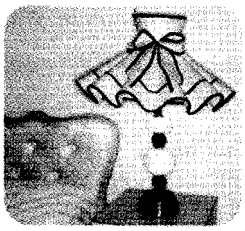
4 **Fill in the gaps with the correct *question words*.**

Amy: Hello?
Emily: Hi, Amy. It's Emily.
Amy: Emily! **1)** ► *How* are you?
Emily: I'm fine thanks.
Amy: **2)** ..... is Madrid?
Emily: Wonderful!
Amy: **3)** ..... is the weather like?
Emily: It's hot and sunny.
Amy: **4)** ..... are you now?
Emily: I'm in our hotel room.
Amy: **5)** ..... is there with you?
Emily: My parents.
Amy: **6)** ..... is Shelly? Is she there, too?
Emily: No, she's at the beach. Hey, have you got Charlie's address?
Amy: Yes. **7)** ..... ?
Emily: Because I want to send him a postcard.
Amy: Sure, let me get it for you.

5 **Use the information in the box and the prompts to write questions and answers, as in the example.**

Saint George's Hotel

Area:	in central London
Rooms:	87 rooms
Price:	£96.00 per night
Distance from city centre:	15 minutes' walk

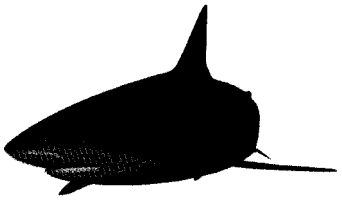


1 Where / be / Saint George's Hotel?
► *Where is Saint George's Hotel?*
In central London.
2 How many / rooms / be / there?
.....
.....
3 How much / be / it / per night?
.....
.....
4 How far / be / it / from the city centre?
.....
.....

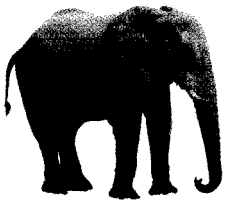
The Indefinite Article 'A/An'

1

- We use **a/an** before countable nouns in the singular when we talk about something for the first time or after the verb **to be** to say what someone or something is. *There's **a** man at the door. He's **a** police officer.*
- We use **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, etc). *a pencil*
- We use **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u). *an orange*
- We don't use **a/an** before an adjective when there isn't a noun after it.
  *It's **a** hat. It's green. It's **a** green hat.*



*It's **a** shark.*



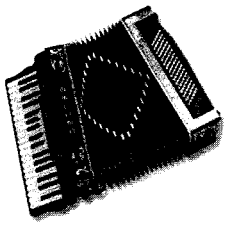
*It's **an** elephant.*

Compare:

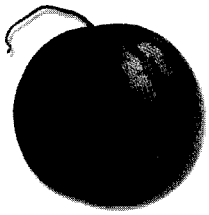
***a** uniform* (consonant sound) ***an** umbrella* (vowel sound)
***a** helmet* (consonant sound) ***an** hour* (h is silent)

1 Fill in *a* or *an*.

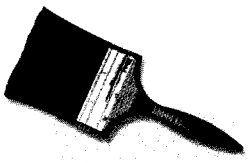
1 ► *a* blackboard



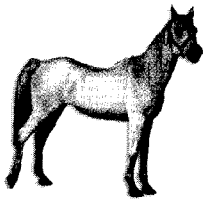
2 ..... accordion



3 ..... watermelon



4 ..... paintbrush



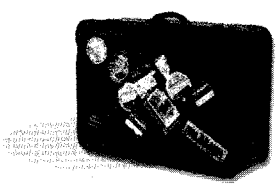
5 ..... horse

6..... owl

7 ..... guitar

8 ..... egg

9 ..... tiger



10 ..... suitcase

2 Write the words in the correct column.

• helmet • orange • scarf • apple • hour
• ruler • bike • eraser • schoolbag • onion

a	an
► *helmet*	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

3 Fill in *a* or *an* where necessary.

1 A: Look! What's this?
B: It's ► *an* aeroplane.

2 A: What has Lucy got in her lunch box?
B: She's got ..... sandwich and ..... banana.

3 A: Is Malta ..... island?
B: Yes, it is. It's ..... big.

4 A: What's in the box?
B: It's ..... computer.

5 A: Have you got ..... white envelope?
B: Yes, here you are.

6 A: What is *Hamleys*?
B: It's ..... famous toyshop in London.

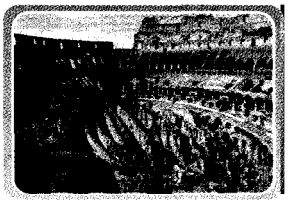
7 A: Is your mother ..... teacher?
B: Yes, she is. She's .....beautiful.

8 A: Who's that man over there?
B: He's my uncle. He's ..... artist.

1 The Definite Article 'The'

We use **the**:

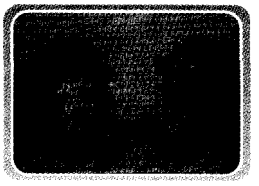
- with nouns when we talk about something specific, that is, when the noun is mentioned for a second time or it is already known. In other words, when we can answer the question **'who?'** or **'which?'**.
  *There's a car outside our house. **The** car is a BMW.* (Which car? The one outside our house.)
- with nouns which are unique.
  the Colosseum



- before names of **rivers** (*the Amazon*), **seas** (*the Baltic*), **oceans** (*the Pacific*), **deserts** (*the Gobi*), **mountain ranges** (*the Rocky Mountains*).
- before the names of **musical instruments**. *the piano*
- before the words: **morning, afternoon, evening**. *in the morning*
- before the words: **cinema, theatre, radio.**
  *He usually goes to **the cinema** at the weekend.*
- before **nationality words** (*the English*) and **families** (*the Smiths*).

We don't use **the**:

- with uncountable and plural countable nouns when we talk about them in general. That is, when we cannot answer the question **'who?'** or **'which?'**.
  Lions are wild animals. (Which lions? All lions in general.)



- before proper names. *This is Bob.*
- before names of **countries** (*Spain*), **cities** (*Madrid*), **mountains** (*Everest*), **islands** (*Malta*), **lakes** (*Lake Michigan*) and **continents** (*Europe*).
- before the names of **meals** (*lunch*) and **games/ sports** (*tennis*).
- before the word **television**. *What's on television?*
- with the words **this/that/these/those**. *this book*
- with **possessive adjectives** or the **possessive case**. *This is my car. This is Kate's dress.*

Pronunciation

The is pronounced /ðə/ before words which begin with a consonant sound. *the book*

The is pronounced /ðiː/ before words which begin with a vowel sound. *the apple*

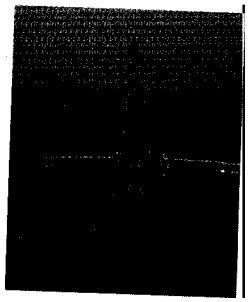
1 Fill in *the* where necessary.

1 Tom likes playing ..... basketball a lot. He is ..... captain of ..... school team.
2 I'm going to ..... Barcelona in ..... Spain on holiday this year.
3 ..... cruise takes us across ..... Mediterranean Sea to visit some of ..... Greek islands.
4 This is ..... book which he borrowed from ..... Jane.
5 What time do you get up in ..... morning? I didn't see you at ..... breakfast.
6 Jack plays ..... piano very well. He practises every day in ..... evening.
7 ..... Browns, who live next door, are away skiing in ..... Alps.
8 He wants to tour ..... Europe and visit all ..... capital cities.
9 Jane loves ..... French. She goes to ..... Paris every year.
10 Kate is going to ..... Sicily on holiday to visit ..... Mount Etna.
11 Let's go to ..... cinema tonight.
12 Do you like listening to ..... radio?
13 What time is ..... lunch?
14 There's a good documentary on ..... television tonight.

The Definite Article 'The'

1

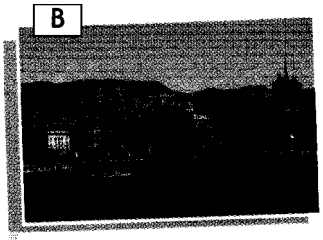
2 Fill in *the* where necessary.



A

1) ..... Paris is 2) ..... capital city of 3) ..... France. It is situated on 4) ..... Seine River and it is a popular tourist destination. About 12 million people live in or around 5) ..... city and over 30 million people visit every year. 6) ..... city has a number of important monuments such as 7) ..... Arc de Triomphe and 8) ..... Eiffel Tower, museums like 9) ..... Louvre and 10) ..... Musee D'Orsay and famous streets such as 11) ..... Champs Elysees.

B



1) ..... Geneva is 2) ..... second biggest city in 3) ..... Switzerland. It is located next to 4) ..... Lake Geneva and near 5) ..... Rhone River. 6) ..... Alps and 7) ..... Jura mountain ranges are on either side of it. In 8) ..... winter it is very cold and temperatures may reach -10°C with lots of frost and ice in 9) ..... mornings but in 10) ..... summer it is hot and humid.

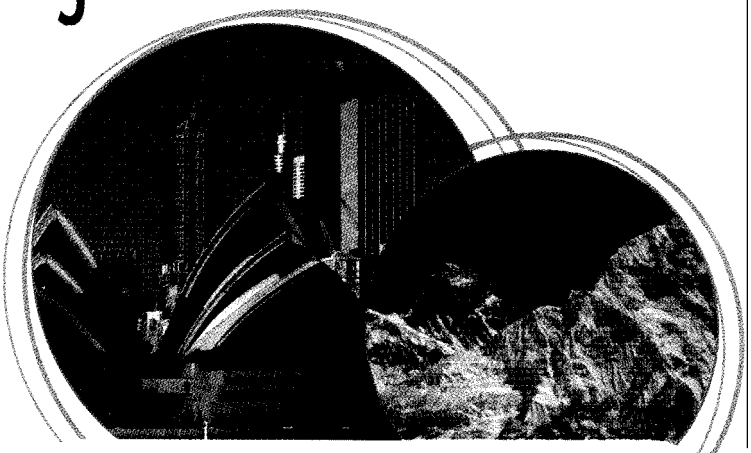
3 Fill in *a/an* or *the* where necessary.

1 They play ..... tennis in ..... afternoon.
2 ..... Gobi Desert is in .....Mongolia.
3 John ate ..... apple and ..... banana in ..... morning for ..... breakfast.
4 Last night I had ..... dream about ..... lion we saw last week at ..... zoo.
5 Did you feed ..... cat?
6 I'll book ..... taxi to take us to ..... airport for our flight to ..... Milan.
7 Please, turn off ..... radio.
8 John has ..... violin lesson at 6 pm every ..... Friday.
9 I need to buy ..... new pair of shoes, these have ..... hole in ..... sole.
10 .....Earth goes around ..... Sun.

4 Underline the correct form.

1 **Smiths/The Smiths** live in a villa.
2 France is in **Europe/the Europe.**
3 He surfs the Net in **evenings/the evenings.**
4 Do you know how to play **piano/the piano?**
5 We usually have **lunch/the lunch** at 1 o'clock.
6 This is my friend **Pat/the Pat.**
7 **Parthenon/The Parthenon** is in **Athens/the Athens.**
8 **Sahara/The Sahara** is in **Africa/the Africa.**
9 We are on a cruise in **Mediterranean/the Mediterranean** Sea.
10 Let's play **basketball/the basketball.**

5 Fill in *the* where necessary.



Did you know ...

1 ..... Australia is the smallest continent?
2 ..... Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world?
3 ..... Gobi Desert is a cold desert?
4 ..... elephants use their tusks to dig for water?
5 ..... Amazon River is 6,400 kilometres long?
6 ..... Mozart was able to play ..... piano at the age of 2?
7 ..... Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in ..... Alps belongs to ..... France?
8 ..... England is only 35 km from ..... France?

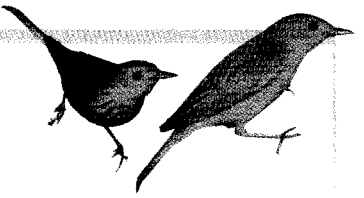
Writing

In pairs, prepare a quiz like the one in Ex. 5. Use *the* where necessary.

1 Plurals

- Most nouns take -s to form the plural.
  hat → hats *book → books*
- Nouns ending in **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** take -es to form the plural.
  bus → buses, dress → dresses,
  toothbrush → toothbrushes, watch → watches,
  box → boxes, potato → potatoes
- Nouns ending in **a vowel + y** take -s in the plural.
  key → keys, toy → toys
- Nouns ending in **a consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies** in the plural.
  strawberry → strawberries, lady → ladies
- Nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** drop the **-f** or the **-fe** and take **-ves** in the plural.
  leaf → leaves, knife → knives

a bird



two birds

Irregular Plurals

Singular	Plural
child	children
deer	deer
fish	fish
foot	feet
man	men
mouse	mice
person	people
sheep	sheep
tooth	teeth
woman	women

1 Write the plural.

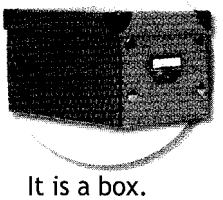
1 duck – ► *ducks*
2 man – .....
3 knife – .....
4 country – .....
5 person – .....
6 foot – .....
7 glass – .....
8 fox – .....
9 cherry – .....
10 basket – .....
11 key – .....
12 leaf – .....

2 Complete the table.

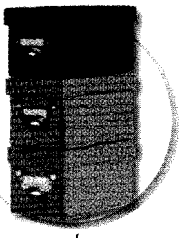
• clock • mouse • scarf • strawberry • bus
• bicycle • brush • lady • tooth • baby • fox
• child • flower • dress • wife • city • fish
• loaf • desk • potato • shelf • peach • toy

-s	► *clocks*, ...
-es	.....
-ies	.....
-ves	.....
irregular	.....

3 Rewrite in the plural.



1 It is a box.



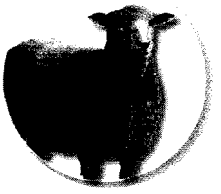
► *They are boxes.*

2 She is a woman.

.....

5 I am a boy.

.....



4 It is a sheep.

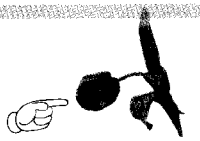
.....

This/These - That/Those

1

This – These

We use **this (singular)/these (plural)** to refer to people, things and animals **near to us.**



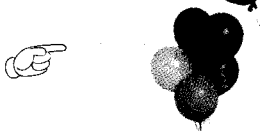
This is a flower.

These are flowers.

That – Those

We use **that (singular)/those (plural)** to refer to people, things or animals **far away from us.**

That is a balloon.



Those are balloons.

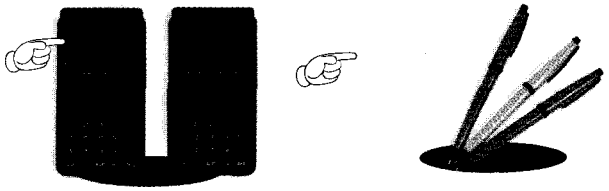
We can use **this/these** and **that/those** in questions. We answer these questions with **it** or **they.**

*What's **this / that**? It's a camera. (NOT: ~~This / That is a camera.~~)*

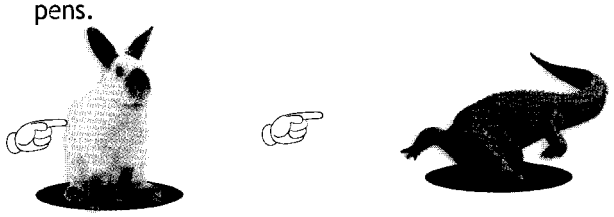
*What are **these/those**? **They are** cameras. (NOT: ~~These / Those are cameras.~~)*

1 **Fill in the blanks with *this, these, that* or *those*.**

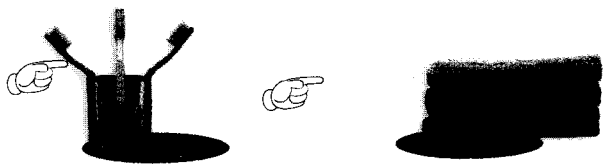
1 ► *This* is a stopwatch and ► *that* is a briefcase.



2 ..... are calculators and ..... are pens.



3 ..... is a rabbit and ..... is a crocodile.



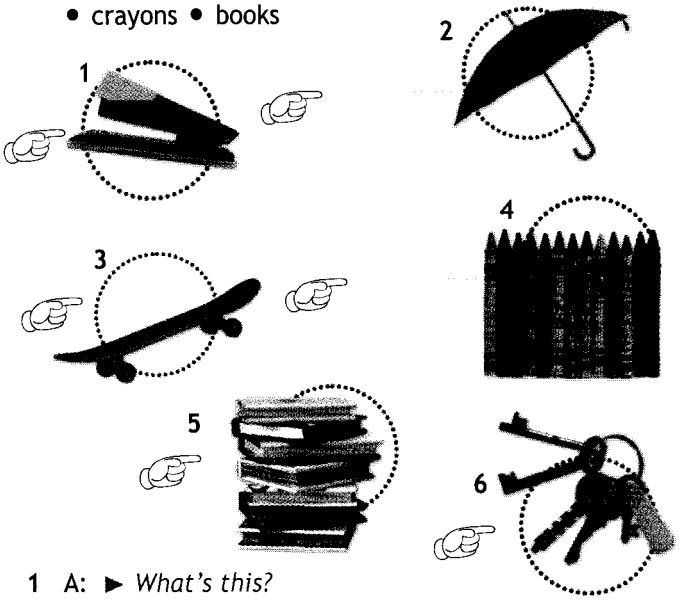
4 ..... are toothbrushes and ..... are towels.

2 **Write the sentences in the plural.**

1 This is a chair. ► *These are chairs.*
2 That is a lamp. .....
3 This is a toy. .....
4 That is a knife. .....
5 This is a cherry. .....

3 **Ask and answer, as in the example. Use the words in the list:**

• umbrella • stapler • skateboard • keys
• crayons • books



1 A: ► *What's this?*
B: ► *It's a stapler.*

1 Pronouns

Personal Subject Pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	
she	they
it	

We use **personal subject pronouns** before verbs instead of nouns or names.

*Robert is a porter. **He** is from England.*

Object Pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him	
her	them
it	

We use **object pronouns** after a verb or a preposition.

*Look at **him**!*
He is a magician.

Possessive Adjectives

Singular	Plural
my	our
your	your
his	
her	their
its	

- **Possessive adjectives** show:
  a) that something belongs to somebody.
  b) the relationship between two or more people.
  *He is **our** grandfather.*
- We put possessive adjectives **before** nouns.
  *This is **my** car.*

*This is **his** schoolbag.*

Possessive Pronouns

Singular	Plural
mine	ours
yours	yours
his	
hers	theirs
– *	

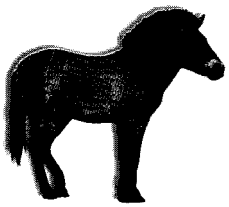
Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to someone. We put possessive pronouns after the verb.
Compare: *That is **their** bike.* (possessive adjective)
*That bike is **theirs**.* (possessive pronoun)

Note: There is no possessive pronoun for ***'it'***.

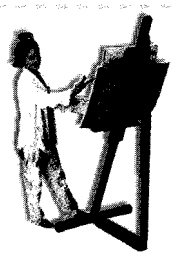
Pronouns 1

1 Look at the pictures and fill in the appropriate *object* or *subject pronouns*, as in the example.

1 Look at ► *him*.
► *He* is a painter.



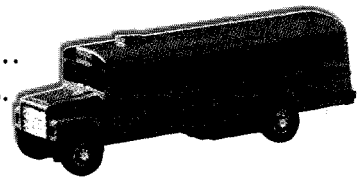
2 Look at ..... .
..... is a pony.



3 Look at..... .
..... is an artist.

4 Look at..... .
..... are musicians.

5 Look at.....
..... is a school bus.



2 Fill in the correct *subject/object pronouns*.

1 Help ► *me*! I can't open the window.
2 This is Emma. ..... is thirteen.
3 Ask ..... . She can help you.
4 This is Wendy and Alison. ..... are my sisters.
5 Look at ..... . They are very tall.
6 This is my hat. ..... is blue.
7 Give this to ..... . It's his.
8 This is Tom. ..... is my brother.

3 Write the *possessive adjectives* and *pronouns*.

	adjective	pronoun
1 Emily	► *her*	► *hers*
2 Thomas		
3 Daniel and Lucy		
4 Jake and I		
5 the dog		
6 Tom and you		

4 Fill in the correct *possessive adjectives/ pronouns*, as in the example.

1 A: ► *Her* **(she)** hair is blonde.
B: Yes, and it's so beautiful.

2 A: Peter, is this ..... **(you)** pen?
B: Yes, it is.

3 A: Is this notebook ..... **(she)**?
B: No, it's ..... **(I)**.

4 A: Hey! This ball is ..... **(we)**.
B: I'm sorry but ..... **(you)** is over there, this is ..... **(we)** ball.

5 Complete the text. Use *subject/object pronouns, possessive adjectives/pronouns*.

Hi, **1)** ► *my* name is Sheila. **2)** ..... am twelve years old. This is a picture of **3)** ..... and my family. We are from England. **4)** ..... house is in London. My mum's name is Kathy and my dad's name is Keith. I've got a sister. **5)** ..... name is Linda and **6)** ..... is fourteen. **7)** ..... is a big music fan and **8)** ..... favourite band is Green Day. I've got twin brothers. **9)** ..... names are Paul and Mark and **10)** ..... are sixteen. My brothers are football fans. **11)** ..... favourite team is Arsenal. We've also got a dog. He's small and **12)** ..... name is Spot. Look at **13)** .....! Isn't he cute? I'm so happy he's **14)** ..... .

6 Circle the correct item.

1 This is Mr Jones. He is ..... teacher.
A us (B) our C ours

2 I've got a new car. It's ..... .
A my B me C mine.

3 This is Felix and Tiger. ..... are my cats.
A They B Their C Them

4 This is Ben and I'm Harvey. Look at ..... .
A we B our C us

5 Mary and Helen are my cousins. ..... parents are my aunt and uncle.
A Them B Theirs C Their

1 Possessive Case

To show possession:

a) we add 's to names and singular nouns.
This is Nancy's bike. (It's **her** bike.)
This is Jane's hat.

b) we add ' to plural nouns ending in **-s**.
This is the boys' house. (It's **their** house.)

c) we add 's to the last noun of a phrase to show that something belongs to two or more people.
This is Robert and Anna's car. (It's **their** car.)

Note: We add 's to plural irregular nouns. *the men's hats*

1 **Look at the objects and say what belongs to each person using the *possessive case*.**

Bob

1 ► *Bob's guitar*

the girl

2 ..... sweaters

the boys

3 ..... pencils

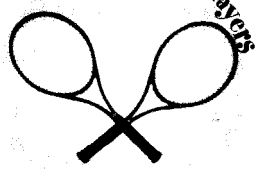
Adam and Julie

4 ..... house

Frank

5 ..... ties

the tennis players

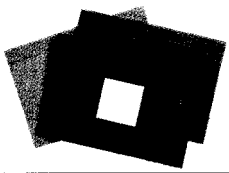


6 ..... racquets

Claire and Emma

7 ..... computer

the girls



8 ..... notebooks

2 **Underline the correct word.**

1 My friend's/friends' name is John.
2 **Helens'/Helen's** eyes are blue.
3 Our **dogs'/dog's** names are Rover and Rex.
4 These are **Steve's/Steves'** shoes.
5 This is the **lady's/ladies'** skirt.
6 **Mary's/Marys'** computer is new.
7 That is **John's and Mary/John and Mary's** television.
8 Her **sister's/sisters'** names are Ellen and Tina.
9 My **fathers'/father's** car is new.
10 His **cats'/cat's** name is Fluffy.

3 **Circle the correct item.**

1 They are the ..... rulers.
A girls B girl (C) girls'

2 This is the ..... football.
A boy's B boy C boys

3 Is this the ..... mobile phone?
A woman B women C woman's

4 This is ..... car.
A Fiona's B Fiona C Fionas

5 This is ..... car.
A Jim's and Ann B Jim and Ann's
C Jims and Anns

6 ..... hair is black.
A Pauls B Paul's C Pauls'

7 My ..... name is Emily.
A mother's B mothers' C mothers

8 Derek and Lucy are ..... children.
A Richard's B Richards' C Richards

There is/There are - Some/Any

1

There is/There are

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There is/There's a sofa in the living room.	There are **some** sofas in the living room.
Negative	There isn't a sofa in the living room.	There aren't **any** sofas in the living room.
Interrogative	Is there a sofa in the living room?	Are there **any** sofas in the living room?

- We use **there is** to list things in the singular.
  There's a magazine, a vase and a book on the coffee table.
  (NOT: ~~There are~~ a magazine, a vase and a book on the table.)
- We use **there are** to list things in the plural. **There are** hasn't got a short form.
  There are three children in the garden.

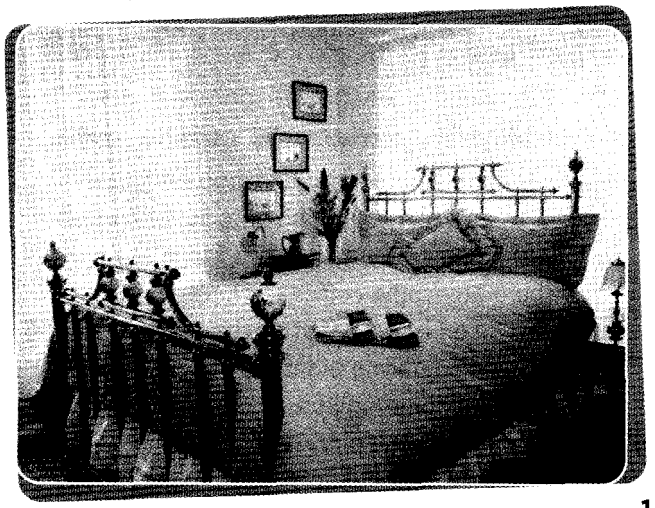
Short Answers	
Is there ...?	**Yes, there is.** / **No, there isn't.**
Are there ...?	**Yes, there are.** / **No, there aren't.**

- In short answers we use **Yes, there is/are** or **No, there isn't/aren't**. We do not repeat the whole question.
  Is there a painting on the wall? Yes, there is.
  (NOT: ~~Yes, there is a painting on the wall.~~)

Some/Any

- We use **some** in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
  *There are **some** grapes in the picture. There is **some** tea.*
- We use **any** in negative and interrogative sentences with both countable nouns in the plural, and uncountable nouns.
  *Are there **any** bananas in the bowl? No, there aren't.*
  *There isn't **any** coffee on the table.*

1 **Look at the picture and fill in *there is/isn't* and *there are/aren't*.**

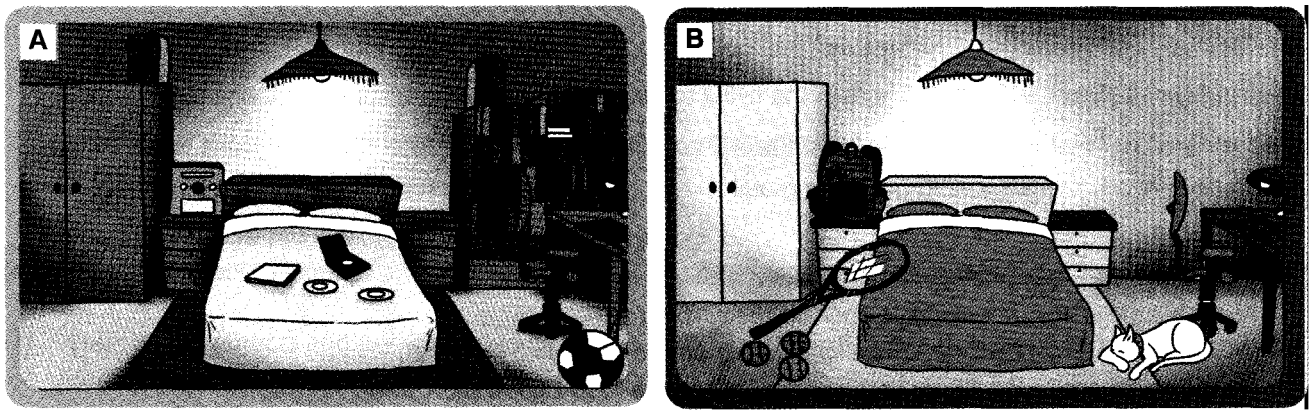


1 ▶ *There is* a bed in the room but ▶ *there isn't* a sofa.
2 ..... some pictures on the wall but ..... any posters.
3 ..... some pillows on the bed but ..... any books.
4 ..... a lamp but ..... a chair.
5 ..... some curtains but ..... any mirrors.

1 There is/There are - Some/Any

2 **Look at the pictures and the nouns in the list. Spot the differences, as in the example.**

• CD player • CDs • schoolbag • football • tennis racquet • tennis balls • bookcase • cat



► *There is a CD player in picture A, but there isn't a CD player in picture B.* .....
.....
.....
.....

3 **Use the ideas to ask and answer questions, as in the example. Use *there is/are* and *some* or *any*.**

1 cushions / on the sofa? – No
A: ► *Are there any cushions on the sofa?*
B: ► *No, there aren't. There aren't any cushions on the sofa.*

2 pillows / on the bed? – Yes
A: .....
B: .....

3 magazine / on the coffee table? – No
A: .....
B: .....

4 cooker / in the kitchen? – Yes
A: .....
B: .....

4 **Underline the correct word, as in the example.**

1 There aren't <u>any</u>/some biscuits in the cupboard.
2 There is some/any milk in the fridge.
3 Is there any/some coffee left?
4 There is some/any bread on the table.
5 Are there any/some plants in the living room?
6 There isn't some/any soup.
7 Is there some/any pizza?
8 There are any/some pens on the desk.

5 **Rewrite the sentences changing them from singular to plural or vice versa.**

1 There is a plant in the garden.
► *There are some plants in the gardens.*
2 There aren't any pencils in my schoolbag.
► *There isn't a pencil in my schoolbag.*
3 Is there a book on the desk?
.....
4 There aren't any dogs in the park.
.....
5 Are there any dishes in the sink?
.....

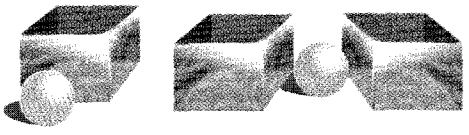
6 **Complete the dialogue with *there is/are*, *there isn't/aren't* or *is/are there*.**

A: Excuse me, I'm not from London. **1)** ► *Are there* any Chinese restaurants in this neighbourhood?
B: No, **2)** ....., but **3)** ..... a very nice Italian restaurant just around the corner. The food is very good.
A: Thank you. One last question: **4)** ..... a supermarket nearby?
B: No, I'm afraid **5)** ..... , but **6)** .... two small food shops down this street.
A: Thank you very much for your help.
B: You're welcome.

Prepositions of place 1

in on under behind next to near opposite

- We use prepositions of place to say where somebody or something is.
- We use **IN** with names of cities and countries.
  in Madrid, in Spain



in front of between

1 **Complete the sentences with: *in, under, opposite, on, behind* or *between*.**

1 The goldfish is ▶ *in* the bowl.

2 They are ..... the boat.

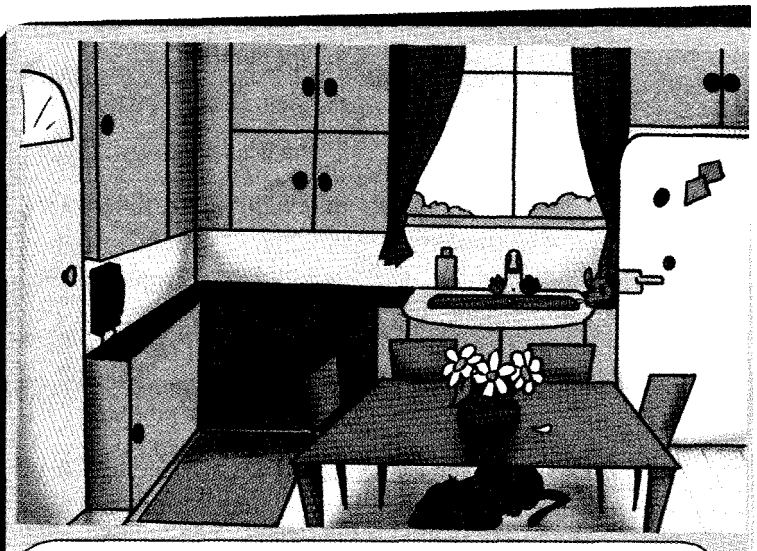
3 The people are ..... the umbrella.

4 The man and woman are ..... each other.

5 The man is ..... the two dogs.

6 The woman is ..... the man.

2 **Look at the picture, read the text and underline the correct prepositions.**



There is a table with four chairs **1) in/on** the kitchen. There is a vase **2) under/on** the table and there are some flowers **3) in/behind** the vase. There is a dog **4) in front of/under** the table. There is a rug **5) on/in** the floor **6) in front of/ behind** the cooker. The sink is **7) between/ under** the cooker and the fridge. There is a window **8) behind/next to** the two cupboards. There is a telephone **9) on/under** the wall **10) next to/between** the door. There is a mouse **11) behind/under** the fridge.

1 Prepositions of time

We use **prepositions of time (on, in, at)** to say when something happened, happens or will happen.

At

the time:	*at 5 o'clock*
holidays:	*at Christmas, at Easter, at the weekend*
in the expressions:	*at the moment, at present, at dawn, at noon, at night, at midnight, at lunchtime, at the same time*

In

months:	*in August*
seasons:	*in (the) winter/spring/ summer/autumn*
years:	*in 1991, in the 1980s*
centuries:	*in the 21st century*
in the expressions:	*in the morning/ afternoon/ evening, in an hour, in a minute, in a week/few days/month/year, in the past, in the future*

They play basketball on Mondays.

On

days:	*on Friday, on New Year's Eve*
dates:	*on 7th May 2005*
specific part of a certain day:	*on Monday evening*
adjective + day:	*on a hot day*

Note: We use **from ... to, during** to show duration. **During** goes before a noun.
He works from 9 to 5.
He doesn't work during the weekend.

1 Fill in: *at, on, in, from, during, to.*

1 A: What time is the party?
B: It starts ..... 8 o' clock.

2 A: When is your dentist's appointment?
B: It's ..... Friday morning.

3 A: What hours do you work?
B: I work the morning shift ..... 8 to 4 but I don't work ..... the weekend.

4 A: What time do you want me to pick you up?
B: Can you be here ..... 7 o'clock ..... the morning?

5 A: My parents got married ..... 24th August, 1988.
B: Happy anniversary to them!

6 A: Is your birthday ..... June?
B: Yes, it's ..... 3rd June.

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct *preposition*, then answer the questions.

1 What are you doing ►*at* the moment?
► *I am having an English lesson.*

2 What time do you go to school ..... the morning?

3 What time do you go to sleep ..... night?

4 What do you usually do ..... the summer holidays?

5 What do you do ..... the weekends?

6 What sports do you do ..... winter?

7 What do you do ..... a cold day?

8 Where were you ..... 5 o'clock yesterday?

9 What do you do ..... New Year's Day each year?

10 How old were you ..... 2001?

Prepositions of movement

1

We use **prepositions of movement** to show the direction in which someone or something is moving. These include: **along, across, up, down, into, out of, over, through.**

Note: by + car/bus/train/taxi/plane/boat BUT on foot

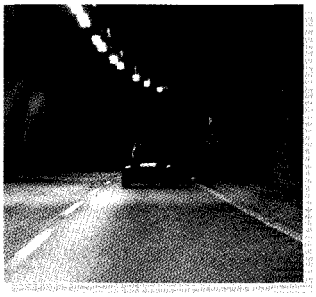
When there is an article (*a/an, the*), a possessive adjective (*my, your,* etc) or the possessive case before the means of transport, we don't use **by**.
on the train (***NOT: ~~by~~ the train***) *in my car* (***NOT: ~~by~~ my car***)
in John's car, in a taxi, on the bus, on the plane

*He is getting **out of** a taxi.*

1 **Fill in the correct *preposition of movement*.**

1 She is getting ..... a taxi.

2 He is coming ..... the steps.



3 The car is driving .... the tunnel.

4 He is coming ..... the subway station.

5 They are walking .... the street.

6 She is travelling .... the escalator.

2 **Fill in the correct *preposition of movement*.**

1 A: Why are you sweating?
B: Because I just ran ..... the stairs.

2 A: Are you afraid of the dark?
B: Yes. I even get scared on a train when it goes ..... a tunnel.

3 A: What is that helicopter doing?
B: It's flying ..... the motorway to see how much traffic there is.

4 A: Where is the nearest bank?
B: Walk ..... this street and take the first turning on the left.

5 A: Get ..... the car and I'll give you a lift to the station.
B: Thanks.

6 A: Wait for the lollipop lady to take you ..... the road.
B: I always do, Mum.

7 A: Climb ..... from that tree right now!
B: OK. Sorry.

8 A: I saw Jane coming ..... the post office this morning.
B: Oh really? Did you talk to her?
A: No, she got ..... her car and drove away.

1 The verb 'have got'

We use the verb **have got** to:

a) show that something belongs to somebody.
*Paul **has got** a motorbike.*

b) describe the characteristics of people, animals or things.
*Karen **has got** long blonde hair and blue eyes.*

c) talk about relationships.
*They **have got** one grandchild.*

Affirmative				Negative			
Long Form		Short Form		Long Form		Short Form	
I	**have got**	I	**'ve got**	I	**have not got**	I	**haven't got**
you		you		you		you	
he		he		he		he	
she	**has got**	she	**'s got**	she	**has not got**	she	**hasn't got**
it		it		it		it	
we		we		we		we	
you	**have got**	you	**'ve got**	you	**have not got**	you	**haven't got**
they		they		they		they	

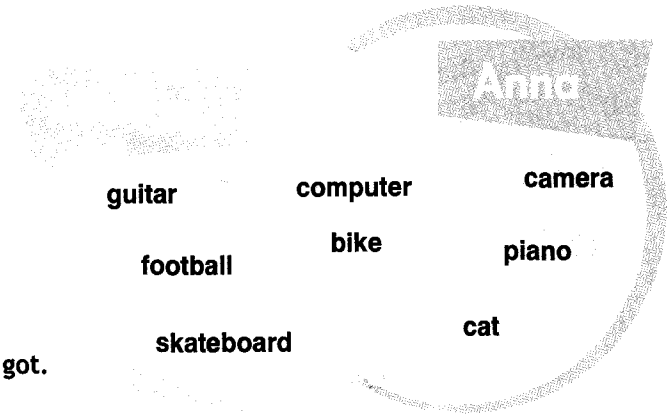
Interrogative	Short Answers
Have I/you/we/they **got?**	**Yes**, I/you/we/they **have.** **No**, I/you/we/they **haven't.**
Has he/she/it **got?**	**Yes**, he/she/it **has.** **No**, he/she/it **hasn't.**

Note: In short answers we do not use **got.**

Note:
He's a singer. (He is)
He's got a brother. (He has)

1 **a) Fill in:** *'s, hasn't, 've, haven't.*

1 Michael ▶ *'s* got a guitar.
2 They ..... got a dog.
3 Anna ..... got a skateboard.
4 They ..... got a computer.
5 Anna ..... got a piano.
6 Michael ..... got a camera.



b) Tell your partner what each person has got.

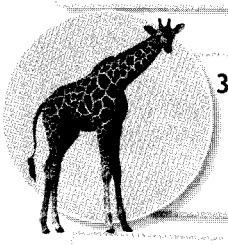
c) Which of these have you got?
Write sentences.

The verb 'have got' 1

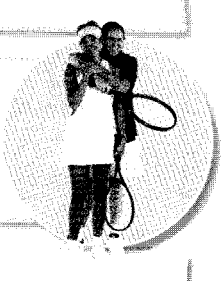
2 Ask and answer, as in the example.

1 Clara / dark hair?
► *Has Clara got dark hair?*
Yes, she has.

2 Mr Jones / glasses?
.....
.....



3 giraffes / short necks?
.....
.....



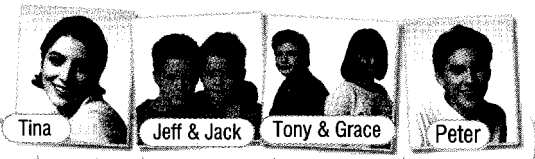
4 they / briefcases?
.....
.....

5 he / a hat?
.....
.....

3 Fill in: *have, haven't, has* or *hasn't*.

1 A: ► *Has* Mary got long hair?
B: No, she ..... .
2 We ..... got a dog. We have got a cat.
3 A: ..... you got a sister?
B: Yes, I ..... .
4 A: ..... they got a car?
B: No, they ..... .
5 They ..... got one son and two daughters.
6 We ..... got a big house. We've got a small one.
7 My sisters ..... got blue eyes.
8 A: ..... your grandfather got a moustache?
B: Yes, he ..... .
9 I ..... got brown hair. I've got blonde hair.

4 a) Look at the table and write sentences, as in the example.



	Tina	Jeff & Jack	Tony & Grace	Peter
laptop	✓	✓	✓	✗
mobile phone	✓	✗	✓	✓
video camera	✓	✓	✗	✓
CD player	✗	✓	✓	✓

1 ► *Tina has got a laptop, a mobile phone and a video camera. She hasn't got a CD player.*
2 .....
.....
3 .....
.....
4 .....
.....

b) Look at the table again. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

► *A: Has Tina got a CD player?*
B: No, she hasn't. Have Jeff and Jack got a laptop?
A: Yes, they have. etc

Speaking

In pairs, ask each other questions about your bedroom.

► *A: Have you got a big bedroom?*
B: No, I haven't.
A: Have you got a desk in your room?
B: Yes, I have.
A: Have you got a TV?
B: No, I haven't.

Writing

Use your partner's answers to write a short text about his/her room.

► *John has got a small bedroom. He's got a desk, but he hasn't got a TV in his room. ...*

2 Present Simple

Affirmative	I **sing**, He/She/It **sings**, We/You/They **sing**
Negative	I **don't sing**, He/She/It **doesn't sing**, We/You/They **don't sing**
Interrogative	**Do** I **sing**?, **Does** he/she/it **sing**?, **Do** we/you/they **sing**?
Short Answers	**Yes**, I **do**. **Yes**, he/she/it **does**. **Yes**, we/you/they **do**. **No**, I **don't**. **No**, he/she/it **doesn't**. **No**, we/you/they **don't**.

Spelling: 3rd person singular

- Most verbs take -s in the **third person singular**.
  I forget – he forgets, I climb – she climbs
- Verbs **ending in** -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -o, take -es.
  I miss – he misses, I push – he pushes,
  I catch – he catches, I fix – he fixes, I do – he does
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the -y and take -ies. *I cry – he cries*
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y** take -s only.
  I buy -- he buys

Pronunciation

-s/-es in the **third person singular** is pronounced:

- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds.
  knit – knits
- /ɪz/ with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds. *touch – touches*
- /z/ with verbs ending in all other sounds.
  read – reads

Time expressions used with the present simple: always, usually, etc, on Mondays/Tuesdays, etc, in the morning/afternoon/evening, every day/week, etc, at night/the weekend, etc.

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- **daily routines.**
  He catches the school bus at 7:30 every morning.

- **habits.**
  She surfs the Net in the evening.

- **permanent states.**
  Matt lives in London. He sells cars.

- **general truths or laws of nature.**
  The sun sets in the west.

1 **Write the third person singular of the verbs below.**

1	play	▶ *plays*
2	mix	.....
3	match	.....
4	drink	.....
5	finish	.....
6	kiss	.....
7	pay	.....
8	go	.....
9	wash	.....
10	try	.....

2 **Write the third person singular of the verbs in the correct box, as in the example. Then read the verbs aloud.**

• write • dance • ride • drive • watch • help • eat
• begin • close • speak • change • kick • lose
• laugh • brush • know

/s/	▶ *writes,* .....
/ɪz/	▶ *dances,* .....
/z/	▶ *rides,* .....

Present Simple 2

3 **Complete the email. Use the *present simple*.**

New Message

To: Pierre
Cc:
Subject: Hi

Hi Pierre,
I'm William, your new penfriend. I'm 13 years old and I **1)** ► *live* **(live)** in London, England. My favourite sport is cricket. I **2)** ..... **(play)** cricket every day after school with my best friend Tommy. We are both on our school cricket team. We **3)** ..... **(not/win)** many games, but we still **4)** ..... **(have)** lots of fun.
I've got an older sister. Her name is Maddy. She **5)** ..... **(not/like)** cricket but she **6)** ..... **(come)** to watch our games sometimes.
What about you? **7)** ..... **(you/play)** any sports?
Write back soon,
William

4 **Fill in *do, does, don't* or *doesn't*.**

1 A: ► *Do* you like learning foreign languages?
B: Yes, I ..... .

2 A: ..... you go on holiday to Spain every year?
B: Yes, we ..... .

3 A: ..... you do your shopping on Thursdays?
B: No, we ..... . We ..... it on Saturdays.

4 A: Why ..... Chloe look sad?
B: I ..... know.

5 A: ..... they live in York?
B: No, they ..... .

6 A: ..... your father drive to work every day?
B: No, he ..... .

5 **Felix Smith is 12 years old. He's in the living room now. Look at the picture, then complete the questions. Answer them.**

1 ► *Does* Felix like playing chess? ► *Yes, he does.*
2 ..... Felix have a cat? .....
3 ..... Felix like wearing hats? .....
4 ..... Felix's sisters like watching TV? .....
..... .
5 ..... Felix's mother like reading? .....
6 ..... Felix's parents wear glasses? .....
7 ..... Felix's grandmother like drinking tea? .....
..... .
8 ..... Felix's dad have blond hair? .....
..... .

6 **Put the words in the correct order to form questions. Then, answer them.**

1 do/watch/you/TV/in the evenings?
► *Do you watch TV in the evenings?*
Yes, I do./No, I don't. I do my homework.

2 your/mother/drive/does/car/a?
.....
.....

3 you/do/ singing lessons/take?
.....
.....

4 your grandparents/do/with/your family/live?
.....
.....

5 your/father/speak/does/German?
.....
.....

2 Present Simple

7 **a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*.**

Joe Cianni **1)** ▶ *is* **(be)** a famous chef. He **2)** ..... **(own)** a trendy restaurant in London where he **3)** ..... **(cook)** food for the rich and famous. He **4)** ..... **(serve)** only organic food and he **5)** ..... **(buy)** fresh food from British farmers every day. Joe **6)** ..... **(go)** to his restaurant at 3 o'clock every day. He **7)** ..... **(have)** 15 employees and they **8)** ..... **(arrive)** at half past three. The restaurant **9)** ..... **(open)** at 6 o'clock. Joe **10)** ..... **(work)** seven days a week and he **11)** ..... **(finish)** late every day. But he still **12)** ..... **(try)** to find time to see his friends. He **13)** ..... **(meet)** them every Saturday night after work and they **14)** ..... **(go)** out to clubs.

b) Imagine you are interviewing Joe Cianni. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

1 you/cook food for the rich and famous?
A: ▶ *Do you cook food for the rich and famous?*
B: ▶ *Yes, I do.*

2 you/buy/food from the supermarket?
A: ▶ *Do you buy food from the supermarket?*
B: ▶ *No, I don't. I buy food from British farmers.*

3 you/go/to your restaurant at 4 o'clock every day?
A: .....
B: .....

4 your restaurant/open at half past five?
A: .....
B: .....

5 your employees/arrive at half past two?
A: .....
B: .....

6 you/work at the weekend?
A: .....
B: .....

7 you/finish work early every day?
A: .....
B: .....

8 you/see your friends at the weekend?
A: .....
B: .....

8 **Complete the sentences in order to make the statements true. Use *don't/doesn't* where necessary.**

1 Water ▶ *freezes* **(freeze)** at 0°C.
2 Penguins ..... **(live)** in the Antarctic.
3 Orange trees ..... **(grow)** in the North Pole.
4 Milk ..... **(come)** from cows.
5 In England, people ..... **(drive)** on the right.
6 The sun ..... **(rise)** in the west.
7 Horses ..... **(lay)** eggs.
8 The Moon ..... **(move)** round the Earth.
9 Cats ..... **(like)** milk.
10 Rectangles ..... **(have)** five sides.

Speaking

Imagine one of you is a newspaper reporter interviewing a famous person. In pairs, ask and answer questions about:

- time/get up
- morning/afternoon/evening activities
- free time activities

▶ *A: What time do you get up?*
B: I get up at 6 o'clock.
A: Do you go jogging in the morning?
B: Yes, I do.

Writing

Use your partner's answers from the Speaking activity to write about the famous person's daily routine.

▶ *Ricky Jones gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning. He goes jogging ...*

Adverbs of Frequency

3

- Adverbs of frequency show us **how often something happens.**
  These are:

always 100%	sometimes 20%
usually 75%	never 0%
often 50%	

- We use **adverbs of frequency before the main verb** but **after** the verb **to be.**

Sally often surfs the Net in the evenings.

Ben is sometimes late for school.

1 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences, as in the example.**

1 play/often/afternoon/the/in/they/computer games
► *They often play computer games in the afternoon.*

2 never/at/they/the/to/go/library/weekend/the
.....

3 she/sometimes/rides/school/to/her/bike
.....

4 hot/is/summer/often/it/in/the
.....

5 he/the/beach/to/always/goes/in/the/summer
.....

6 late/Michael/is/usually/work/for
.....

2 **Use the phrases and the *adverbs of frequency* to write sentences about yourself.**

KEY

always	●●●●●	sometimes	●●
usually	●●●●	never	0
often	●●●		

1 get up at 7 o'clock
► *I usually get up at 7 o'clock.*

2 have breakfast in the morning
.....

3 be late for class
.....

4 do my homework in the afternoon
.....

5 cook dinner
.....

6 watch TV in the evenings
.....

7 read a book before I go to bed
.....

8 go to bed early
.....

Speaking

How often do you ...

- make your bed • clear the table
- take out the rubbish • tidy your room
- mop the floor • do the laundry
- go shopping • iron your clothes

Use *always, usually, often, sometimes, never* to tell the class.

► *I always make my bed.*

Writing

Write sentences about your household chores. Use the phrases from the Speaking activity and your own ideas.

► *I never clear the table. I sometimes take out the rubbish.*

Exploring Grammar (Units 1-3)

Present Simple & Adverbs of Frequency

1 a) Read the text below and underline the verbs in the *present simple* tense. Look at the highlighted verb forms. Which expresses: a permanent state? habit/routine?

b) How do we form the negative and interrogative of the *present simple* tense? Find two examples of the negative form in the text.

c) Circle the *adverbs of frequency*. Where do we use them in a sentence: before or after the main verb/the verb *to be*?

Britain's Teen Princesses

Princesses Beatrice and Eugenie Windsor are **the granddaughters of the Queen of England**. The girls have got two very famous cousins. Their cousins' names are Prince William and Prince Harry. Both girls live **in England**. They get up early every day because they are both very busy. So, what are these girls like? Well, people who know them say that they are very friendly and they don't act like they are famous royals. In fact, these girls don't like it when people call them 'Princess'! They try to live normal lives. For example, Beatrice always goes to the supermarket **every week** to do her own food shopping.

Like most sisters, Beatrice and Eugenie sometimes argue. "We usually argue about **clothes**," says Eugenie. "I often wear Beatrice's clothes to school, which she hates." However, both sisters are very close and they love each other dearly.

Question Words

2 a) Find a question word in the text.

b) Complete the questions to which the words in bold in the text are the answers, as in the example.

1 ▶ *Who* are Beatrice and Eugenie Windsor?
2 ..... do the girls live?
3 ..... often does Beatrice go to the supermarket?
4 ..... do the sisters argue about?

Pronouns

3 a) Which *subject/object pronouns* can you find in the text in Ex. 1? Which *subject/object pronouns* do we use in the third person singular?

b) Which *personal pronouns* do we use before a verb instead of the name of the person or a noun?

c) Which *personal pronouns* do we use after a verb or a preposition?

d) How do we use *possessive pronouns*? Give examples.

Possessive Adjectives

4 Find two *possessive adjectives* in the text in Ex. 1. Where do we put the *possessive adjectives*: before or after the noun?

Possessive Case

5 Read the text and underline the examples of the *possessive case*. What is the difference between them?

Revision (Units 1-3)

Circle the correct item.

1 A: ..... is your birthday?
B: June 3rd.
A Where B When C Which

2 ..... name is Katie.
A His B Her C Our

3 Lisa ..... arrives early. She's never late.
A sometimes B usually C always

4 This is ..... eraser.
A a B an C –

5 John ..... my best friend.
A are B am C is

6 A: ..... is your sister's name?
B: Jennifer.
A Who B What C Whose

7 A: Whose pencil case is this?
B: It's ..... .
A Jacob B Jacobs' C Jacob's

8 There is a table ..... the kitchen.
A in B on C under

9 Helen ..... got two cars. She's got one.
A has B have C hasn't

10 Juan is Spanish. He ..... French.
A 'm not B isn't C aren't

11 This is Tom and Nancy. ..... are my cousins.
A They B You C We

12 ..... are lots of hotels in the city.
A Those B These C There

13 Crocodiles have got big ..... .
A teeth B tooths C teeths

14 There are two ..... in the bathroom.
A toothbrush B toothbrushes
C toothbrushs

15 ..... cameras are from Japan.
A This B These C That

16 ..... you like apples?
A Does B Do C Doesn't

17 Sue's house is ..... front of Kim's.
A on B at C in

18 Mark never ..... tea.
A drinks B doesn't drink
C drink

19 She ..... goes bowling; she doesn't like it.
A always B usually C never

20 They ..... two children, Emma and James.
A have got B has got C haven't got

21 These are the ..... umbrellas.
A girl B girl's C girls

22 This is Richard. ..... is twenty.
A He B She C His

23 There are some ..... on the table.
A banana B bananas C banana's

24 She ..... got a computer in her bedroom.
A 's B is C 've

25 My name ..... Pat.
A 'm B 're C 's

(Mark: ___ / 25x4 100)

4 Present Continuous

Form subject + to be + verb -ing

Affirmative	I'm working, He's/She's/It's working, We're/You're/They're working
Negative	I'm not working, He/She/It isn't working, We/You/They aren't working
Interrogative	Am I working?, Is he/she/it working?, Are we/you/they working?
Short Answers	Yes, I am. Yes, he/she/it is. Yes, we/you/they are. No, I'm not. No, he/she/it isn't. No, we/you/they aren't.

Spelling

- Most verbs add -ing after the base form of the main verb.
  speak – speaking, visit – visiting, watch – watching
- Verbs ending in -e, drop the -e and add -ing.
  smile – smiling, dance – dancing
- Verbs ending in **a vowel and a consonant** double the consonant and add -ing.
  run – running, sit – sitting
- Verbs ending in -ie change the -ie to -y and add -ing.
  tie – tying

Time expressions used with the present continuous: now, at the moment, at present, these days, tomorrow, tonight, next week, etc.

Use

We use the **present continuous** for:

- **actions happening now, at the moment of speaking or actions happening around the time of speaking. (temporary situations)**
  *Karen **is working** on the computer now.* (action happening now)
  *She **is working** very hard these days.* (temporary situation)

- **fixed arrangements in the near future.**
  *Bob **is flying** to Madrid in two hours.* (Bob's at the airport waiting to board the plane.)

1 **Add *-ing* to the verbs below and put them in the correct box.**

go, celebrate, lie, put, have, shop, swim, make, die, sleep, run, relax, plan, speak, ride, tie

+ ing	► *going*, ...
-e → ing	► *celebrating*, ...
-ie → y + ing	► *lying*, ...
double consonant + ing	► *putting*, ...

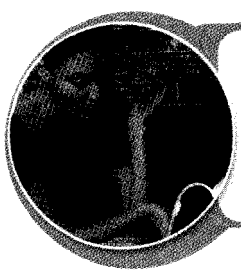
2 **Fill in the gaps with the *present continuous*.**

1 They ► *are washing* **(wash)** the dishes now.
2 I ..... **(not/watch)** TV now.
3 ..... **(Jerry/read)** the newspaper?
4 Tom ..... **(study)** at the library now.
5 We ..... **(stay)** with my aunt until we find a flat of our own.
6 Melinda ..... **(not/go)** to the party tonight.
7 Karen and I are in the kitchen. We .... **(make)** dinner.
8 ..... **(you/look)** for a new job?
9 Jane and Claire ..... **(meet)** us this afternoon.
10 Mum's in the garden. She ..... **(water)** the plants.

Present Continuous 4

3 **Look at the pictures and use the phrases in the list to correct the false sentences (1-5).**

• wash the dishes • read a book • play the guitar • water the plants • feed the chickens



1 Sandra is eating a sandwich.
► *Sandra isn't eating a sandwich. She's reading a book.*

2 The children are playing in the park.
.....
.....
.....

3 Frank and Mary are cooking dinner.
.....
.....
.....

4 Anna is writing a letter.
.....
.....
.....

5 Andrew is painting the house.
.....
.....
.....

4 **What are your parents and friends doing now? Write the sentences.**

1 ► *My friend Paul is listening to music.*
2 ► *My mother is working now.*
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

5 **Put the verbs in the list in the *present continuous* to complete the letter.**

• celebrate • sit • not/rain • watch • wear • take • come • go • have

Hi David,

Greetings from Italy. I 1) ► *'m having* a great time. It's cloudy today, but at least it 2) .... They 3) ..... Carnival this week here. At the moment, I 4) .... in a café with my family and we 5) ..... the parade go by. People 6) ..... amazing masks and costumes. Right now, my sister 7) ..... lots of photographs to show all our friends back home. Tonight we 8) ..... for dinner to a nice restaurant. I can't wait! I love Italian food!

We 9) ..... back on Saturday.

See you then.

Nancy

6 **Read Patty's agenda. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.**

	Saturday	Sunday
10:00 am	tidy room	
11:00 am		meet friends in park
2:00 pm	buy present for mum	visit grandparents
5:00 pm	have a piano lesson	
8:00 pm		go to cinema with Sally

1 room/tidy/Sunday/10:00 am?
► *A: Is Patty tidying her room on Sunday at 10:00 am?*
B: No, she isn't. She's tidying her room on Saturday at 10:00 am.
2 meet/friends/in the park/Saturday/11:00 am?
3 buy/mum/present/Sunday/5:00 pm?
4 visit/grandparents/Saturday/2:00 pm?
5 have/piano lesson/Sunday/5:00 pm?
6 go/cinema/with/Sally/Saturday/8:00 pm?

4 Present Continuous

7 **Fill in the correct verb from the list in the *present continuous*. Which sentences refer to actions happening now *(N)*, temporary situations *(T)*, fixed arrangements in the near future *(F)*?**

• have • get • rain • come
• sleep • fix • stay • look

1 We ► *are having* a barbecue on Sunday. ► *F*
2 Please be quiet, the baby ....
3 She's in Rome. She ..... with her friend. .....
4 Dad ..... the lawnmower in the garage. .....
5 My parents ..... back from Rome on Friday. .....
6 Helen and Bob ..... married next week. .....
7 Tony ..... for a flat near the office. .....
8 It ..... outside! Wear a raincoat. .....

8 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1 is/Mr Jones/lunch/at the moment/having
► *Mr Jones is having lunch at the moment.*
2 tonight/you/going/are/cinema/the/to?
.....
3 not/joining/Paul/tonight/is/us
.....
4 is/Janet/Madrid/going/this/weekend/to?
.....
5 this/afternoon/grandparents/Tom/visiting/his/is
.....
6 Bob/not/working/is/these days
.....
7 we/festival/going/are/to/now/a
.....
8 looking/they/still/are/new/car/a/for?
.....
9 Kate/is/seeing/not/dentist/the/today
.....
10 children/playing/are/computer/games/the/now?
.....

9 **a) Look at the picture and put the verbs in brackets into the *present continuous*.**

Five family members **1)** ► *are having* **(have)** lunch at home. Four of them **2)** ..... **(sit)** at the dinner table. They **3)** ..... **(eat)** soup. The father **4)** ..... **(pour)** his son a glass of milk. The mother **5)** ..... **(look)** at her oldest daughter because she **6)** ..... **(talk)** to her. Both the parents and the children **7)** ..... **(wear)** casual clothes. They **8)** ..... **(enjoy)** their meal.

b) Look at the picture again. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

1 the five family members/have/lunch?
► *A: Are the five family members having lunch?*
B: Yes, they are.
2 the father/stand up?
3 the mother/look/at her son?
4 the children/talk/to their parents?
5 the boy/wear/a red T-shirt?
6 they/all/enjoy/their meal?

Speaking

Find a picture from a magazine. In pairs, describe your picture to your partner. Ask each other questions for more details.

► *In this picture, there is/are ...*

Writing

Write a short text describing your picture from the Speaking activity.

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

5

We use the **present simple** for:

- **daily routines, habits, repeated actions.**
  *They **play** basketball every Saturday.* (habit)

- **permanent states.**
  *He **lives** on a farm.*

- **facts.**
  *The Earth **is** round.*

Time expressions used with the present simple: every hour/day/week/month/summer/year, etc, usually, always, every morning/afternoon/evening/night, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at midday, at night, etc.

We use the **present continuous** for:

- **actions happening at the time of speaking.**
  *The baby **is sleeping** at the moment.*

- **temporary actions happening around the time of speaking.**
  *She **is practising** for a concert these days.*

- **fixed arrangements in the near future.**
  *She's **flying** to Paris in an hour.*

Time expressions used with the present continuous: now, at the moment, at present, these days, today, tomorrow, etc.

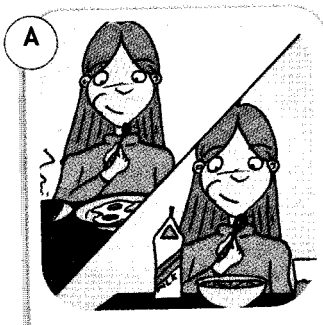
Stative Verbs

Some verbs don't have continuous forms because they describe a state not an action. Some of these are: **like, love, want, know, need, believe.**

*I **like** your new shirt. (NOT: ~~I'm liking~~ your new shirt.)*
*I **want** to go to the cinema tonight. (NOT: ~~I'm wanting~~ to go to the cinema tonight.)*
*I **need** a piece of paper. (NOT: ~~I'm needing~~ a piece of paper.)*
*I **believe** the play starts early. (NOT: ~~I'm believing~~ the play starts early.)*

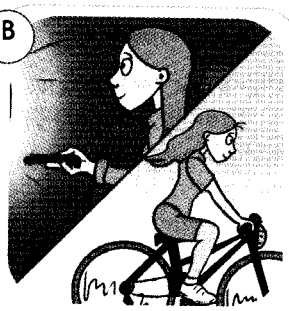
1 **Mary wants to get fit and is making some changes to her lifestyle. Look at the pictures and tell your partner.**

A



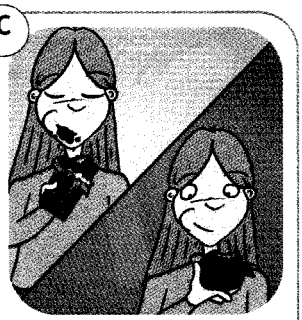
for breakfast
- eat toast and eggs
- have cereal

B



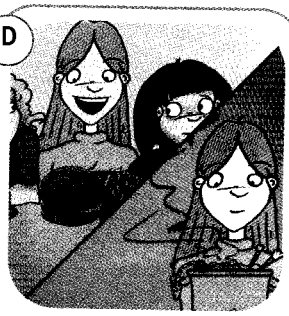
in the afternoon
- watch TV
- ride a bicycle

C



between meals
- eat chocolate
- eat fruit

D



in the evening
- have fast food
- cook a healthy meal

A ► *Mary usually eats toast and eggs for breakfast, but today she is having cereal.*

5 Present Simple vs Present Continuous

2 Put the verbs in brackets in the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

1 Steven ► *is wearing* **(wear)** a tie today.
2 The children ..... **(play)** in the park now. They often ..... **(go)** there in the afternoons.
3 Joe ..... **(work)** in a hospital.
4 Cathy ..... **(not/drive)** a car.
5 What ..... **(they/do)** at the moment?
6 Jim ..... **(live)** with some friends until he moves into his new flat.
7 ..... **(it/snow)** heavily today?
8 We can go out. It ..... **(not/rain)** now.
9 Mr and Mrs Jones ..... **(not/go)** to Rome tomorrow.
10 What time ..... **(you/get up)** on Sundays?

3 Look at the pictures. Write sentences.

1

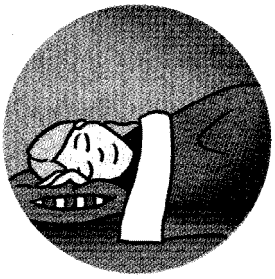
play football every afternoon

ride a horse

► *He plays football every afternoon. He isn't playing football now. He is riding a horse.*

2

make her bed/7:30 every morning

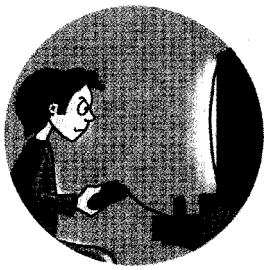


sleep

.....
.....

3

do homework every afternoon



play video games

.....
.....

4

water plants/7 o'clock every evening

wash the dishes

.....
.....

4 Put the verbs in the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

1 A: ► *Do you want* **(you/want)** to come over for dinner tonight?
B: Sorry, I can't. I ..... **(go)** to the cinema with some friends.

2 A: ..... **(Tom/talk)** on the phone?
B: No, he ..... **(work)** on the computer.

3 A: How often ..... **(she/drive)** her kids to football practice?
B: Every Monday.

4 A: Bob ..... **(look)** very tired.
B: Yes. He ..... **(work)** hard these days.

5 A: ..... **(you/like)** tea?
B: Yes, I ..... **(drink)** a cup every afternoon.

6 A: The children ..... **(make)** lots of noise today.
B: Yes, but they ..... **(have)** fun.

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

5

5 **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *present continuous* or the *present simple*.**

Hi Liz,

My family and I **1)** ► *are having* **(have)** a New Year's Eve party tomorrow. We **2)** ..... **(be)** all busy at the moment. I **3)** ..... **(prepare)** some snacks and Mum **4)** .... **(cook)** a big dinner for everyone. Dad **5)** ..... **(decorate)** the house with streamers and my brother **6)** ..... **(get)** the music ready. We **7)** ..... **(have)** a big New Years' Eve party every year. It's lots of fun because we always **8)** ..... **(play)** a lot of party games. My dad usually **9)** ..... **(give)** small presents to all the guests.
What **10)** ..... **(you/do)** tomorrow?
11) ..... **(you/want)** to come?
You **12)** ..... **(not/need)** to bring anything, we have lots of food and drinks!

Let me know!
Emma

6 **Underline the correct time expression.**

1 George and Jennifer have French lessons **on Thursdays/at the moment.**
2 Bob is going to a concert **tonight/every Friday.**
3 She is living with her cousin **at present/at nights.**
4 I am taking five courses **this semester/every day.**
5 Does Mike **now/usually** play basketball at the weekend?
6 Helen isn't working **at the moment/on Sundays.**

7 **Write about your school and what you *do/are doing* there. Use these phrases: *sometimes, always, in September, tomorrow, every Monday, usually*.**

1 ► *I sometimes walk to school.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

8 **a) Look at the information, then talk about the person.**

Celine – secretary
- work from 9 to 5 every day
- always have lunch in the office
- read a magazine now
- travel to Italy in two weeks

► *Celine is a secretary. She ...*

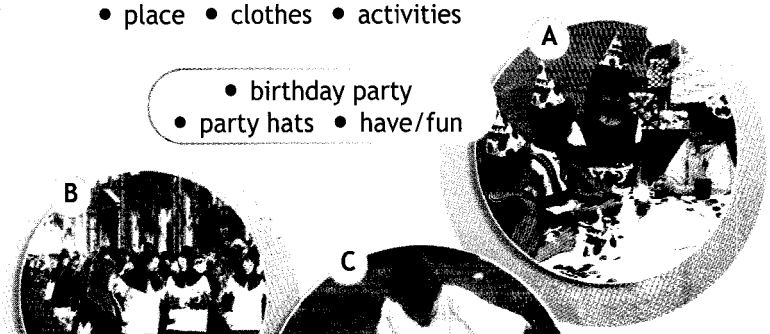
b) In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

► *A: Does she work from 9 to 5 every day?*
B: Yes, she does.

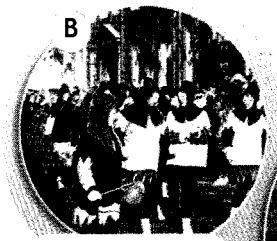
Speaking

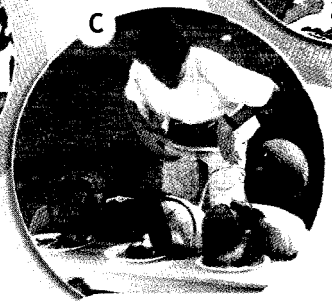
Look at the pictures and the prompts. Describe them to the class using the *present simple* or *present continuous*. Talk about:

• place • clothes • activities



• birthday party
• party hats • have/fun





• carnival
• costumes
• walk/parade

• park • T-shirts/shorts
• have/food eating contest

► *In picture A, the children are ... They are all wearing party hats. There is a birthday cake on the table. They are ...*

Writing

Choose a picture and write a short description of it.

Exploring Grammar (Units 4-5)

Present Simple & Present Continuous

1 a) **Read the postcard below. Circle all the verbs in the *present simple* and underline all the verbs in the *present continuous*. Look at the highlighted verb forms and match them to their uses:**

- permanent states
- habit/routine
- action happening at the time of speaking
- fixed arrangements in the near future
- temporary situation

Hi Mandy!

Greetings from Italy! We're having a great time. We're staying at a nice hotel in Naples. We like it a lot. Today they're celebrating a pizza festival here. It happens every year in September and usually lasts for ten days. People eat lots of pizza, drink limoncello and enjoy music from lots of different bands. Tonight, we're going to the festival with our Italian friend Fabio. Fabio lives in Rome but he is visiting his aunt in Naples at the moment. Fabio and his aunt take us sightseeing every afternoon. This afternoon, we're driving to Mt Vesuvius. Vesuvius is a big volcano close to Naples. Tomorrow, they're taking us to Pompeii, a very famous ancient Roman city full of ruins. I can't wait.

See you soon!

Love,

Emma

b) **What are the spelling rules for the ending of verbs like *putting/writing* in the *present continuous*?**

c) **How do we form the negative and interrogative of the *present simple* and the *present continuous*?**

d) **What is a *stative verb*? Find an example in the letter.**

2 **Put the verbs in the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.**

1 A: What ..... **(Helen/do)** this weekend?
B: She ..... **(visit)** her cousin in Manchester.

2 A: What ..... **(you/usually/do)** on Saturday monrings?
B: I ..... **(tidy)** my room and go shopping.

3 A: Where's Louise?
B: She's in London. She ..... **(stay)** at the Hilton Hotel.

4 A: How often ..... **(you/water)** the plants?
B: Twice a week.

5 A: ..... **(you/want)** to come over tonight?
B: I'm sorry, I can't. I ..... **(go)** out to dinner with some friends.

6 A: What time ..... **(you/get up)** every day?
B: Seven o'clock.

Time Expressions

3 a) **Which *time expressions* do we use with the present simple, the present continuous? Find examples in the letter.**

b) **Circle the correct *time expression*.**

1 Martha usually does her food shopping **on Saturdays/at the moment.**
2 It isn't raining **now/at the weekend.**
3 Pierre and Marie are going to the theatre **tonight/every Tuesday.**
4 Ron has a piano lesson **twice a week/these days.**
5 Sophie is sitting her exams **this week/at night.**
6 Carla and John usually eat out **on Sundays/at the moment.**
7 George buys a newspaper **every day/today.**
8 My friend and I play computer games **on Saturday afternoons/at present.**
9 **Sometimes/At the moment** she is studying for a test.
10 Tom isn't driving to work **today/every day.**

Revision (Units 1-5)

Circle the correct item.

1 Sally is ..... a shower at the moment.
A has B having C have

2 Katie ..... her grandparents every weekend.
A visits B visit C is visiting

3 ..... Peter and Mark want to go to the football match?
A Does B Do C Are

4 A: Where is my pencil case?
B: It's ..... to your school bag.
A behind B under C next

5 Do you like ..... new car?
A mine B my C me

6 This is the ..... dog.
A boy's B boys C boy

7 Have ..... got a laptop?
A she B it C you

8 There are some ..... in the drawer.
A knife B knifes C knives

9 A: ..... is this?
B: It's a computer game.
A How B What C Who

10 I ..... to go to the bank today.
A need B am needing C needs

11 Do elephants ..... in the jungle?
A live B lives C living

12 They have got three ..... .
A puppy B puppy's C puppies

13 My sister ..... Italian.
A speaks B is speaking C speak

14 A: Is this ..... bike?
B: No, this isn't my bike.
A her B his C your

15 I ..... to school every morning.
A walk B am walking C walks

16 A: Where is Sam?
B: He's ..... the garage.
A under B in C on

17 Do you know Mario and Andrea? ..... are from Italy.
A Their B Them C They

18 Are there ..... biscuits left?
A some B a C any

19 We ..... the 12 o'clock flight to New York tomorrow.
A catch B are catching C catches

20 That's not Tom's jacket. ..... jacket is in the wardrobe.
A Her B His C your

21 That isn't Sally's dog. It's ..... .
A Jakes B Jake's C Jake

22 A: ..... are you going out to dinner with?
B: Sally and Jeff.
A Why B Where C Who

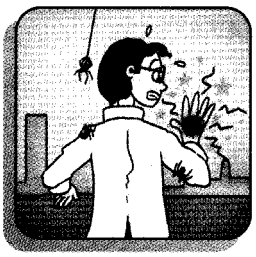
23 ..... are some kittens in the garden.
A There B They C This

24 The children ..... football in the park now.
A play B is playing C are playing

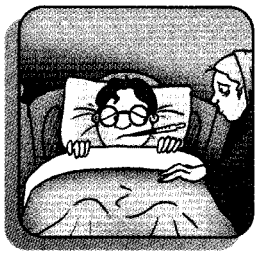
25 Peter and Maria are sixteen. They ..... eighteen.
A isn't B aren't C 'm not

(Mark: 25x4 ___ 100)

6 Past Simple (regular and irregular verbs)



One day, a strange spider bit him. Peter **looked** at his hand and **saw** a big cut.



When Peter got home that night, he felt ill.

The next morning, Peter **looked** and **felt** very different. He **was** a superhero! Spider-Man!

Regular Verbs

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **cooked**

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **didn't cook**

Interrogative

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they **cook**?

Short Answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **did.**/
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **didn't.**

Spelling Rules

- Verbs ending in e take only -d.
  live – lived
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the y and take -ied. *try – tried*
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y**, take -ed. play – played
- Verbs ending in one **stressed vowel between two consonants**, double the last consonant before the -ed.
  stop – stopped
  BUT open – opened
- Verbs ending in -l, double the l before they take -ed.
  travel – travelled

Pronunciation

The suffix -ed is pronounced:

- **/ɪd/** when the verbs end in **/t/** or **/d/** sound. *wanted, added, needed*
- **/t/** when the verbs end in a **/k/, /s/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /f/** or **/p/** sound. *cooked, kissed, watched, finished, laughed, stepped*
- **/d/** when the verb ends in any other sound. *arrived, opened, snowed, rubbed*

Use

We use the **past simple** to talk about:

- **actions which happened at a particular time in the past. The time is either mentioned or implied.**
  They spent their holidays in Mexico last winter. (When? Last winter; the time is mentioned).
  They had a nice time there. (When? When they were in Mexico; the time is implied.)

- **actions that happened immediately one after the other.**
  First she answered the phone and then she wrote down the message.

- **people who are no longer alive.**
  Elvis Presley sang many great songs. (Elvis Presley is dead.)

Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs do not form the **past simple** by adding -ed.
have – had, bring – brought, leave – left (see list of irregular verbs at the back of the book.)

Time expressions used with the past simple: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/month/year, two hours/days/weeks/months/years ago, when, then, in 2003, etc.

Past Simple (regular and irregular verbs) 6

1 **Complete the table with the following verbs.**

close, drop, study, marry, cancel, smile, try, plan, look, rob, stay, race, enjoy, water

open – opened	.....
live – lived	▶ *close – closed,* .....
fry – fried	.....
play – played	.....
stop – stopped	.....
travel – travelled	.....

2 **Write the *past simple* form of the verbs below then put them into the correct category.**

1	need	.....	7	dust	.....
2	wash	.....	8	like	.....
3	live	.....	9	pick	.....
4	invent	.....	10	move	.....
5	enjoy	.....	11	kiss	.....
6	climb	.....	12	use	.....

/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
▶ *needed*	▶ *washed*	▶ *lived*
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

3 **Complete the table with the *past simple* of the verbs in the list. Then, using the verbs, fill in the blanks in sentences 1 -10.**

mop, celebrate, sing, make, buy, do, fall, be, watch, write

regular	irregular
▶ *mopped,*	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

1 Johnny ▶ *mopped* the kitchen floor yesterday.
2 Albert Einstein ..... a brilliant scientist.
3 Karen ..... a cake last Tuesday.
4 Sheila ..... a new computer three days ago.
5 Amanda ..... her laundry last night.
6 Steve and Robert ..... in the school concert yesterday.
7 Dan ..... and hurt his arm.
8 William Shakespeare ..... many famous plays.
9 Maria ..... her 16th birthday last Saturday.
10 Matthew ..... his favourite TV programme last night.

4 **Look at what Ginger did last Saturday and make sentences.**

- tidy her room ✓
- water the plants ✗
- go shopping ✓
- do her homework ✗
- play tennis with Sarah ✓
- have lunch ✓
- take out the rubbish ✗
- watch a film on TV ✓

1 ▶ *Last Saturday, Ginger tidied her room.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....

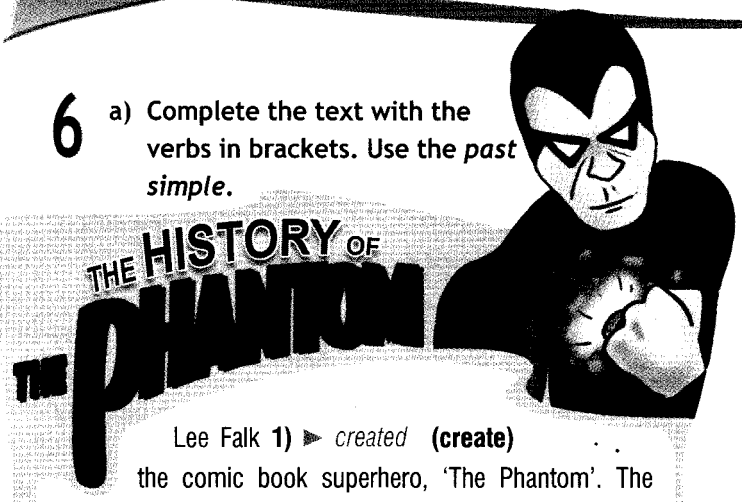
5 **Write sentences about yourself. Use the expressions.**

- two days ago
- last night
- last month
- in 2006
- last week

1 ▶ *I went to a concert two days ago.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

6 Past Simple (regular and irregular verbs)

6 a) **Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the *past simple*.**



Lee Falk **1)** ▶ *created* **(create)** the comic book superhero, 'The Phantom'. The Phantom first **2)** ..... **(appear)** in a newspaper comic strip in 1936. He soon **3)** ..... **(become)** one of America's most loved superheroes!

The Phantom **4)** ..... **(live)** alone in the jungles of Africa. He **5)** ..... **(choose)** to become a superhero because he **6)** ..... **(want)** to help people in danger. The Phantom **7)** ..... **(wear)** a purple costume and was very strong but he **8)** ..... **(not/have)** any super-human abilities. He **9)** ..... **(not/like)** criminals and **10)** ..... **(fight)** with them all the time. He **11)** ..... **(help)** people who **12)** ..... **(need)** him.

A popular TV series and a Hollywood film **13)** ..... **(follow)** the successful comic.

b) Use the words to make questions about The Phantom. Then write the answers.

1 Lee Falk/create/The Phantom?
▶ *Did Lee Falk create The Phantom?*
Yes, he did.

2 The Phantom/appear/in 1936?
.....

3 he/live/in Africa?
.....

4 he/have/super-human/abilities?
.....

5 he/like/criminals?
.....

6 he/help/people?
.....

7 a TV series/follow/the comic?
.....

7 **Put the verbs into the *past simple*, then match the questions to the answers.**

1 What time ▶ *did you wake up* **(you/wake up)** this morning?
2 When ..... **(he/finish)** university?
3 Why ..... **(they/go)** to London?
4 What ..... **(you/have)** for breakfast?
5 When ..... **(Tom/start)** playing the piano?
6 Who ..... **(Emily/invite)** to the barbecue?

a 1	At 7 o'clock.	d	Shelly and Robert.
b	Two years ago.	e	Cereal.
c	When he was 6.	f	For business.

8 **Complete the questions with the verbs below. Then choose the correct answer.**

• come • appear • work • write
• grow up • create

QUIZ TIME

1 Which year ▶ *did* 'Daredevil' first ▶ *appear* in comics?
A 1961 (B) 1964

2 Where ..... Superman .....?
A Smallville B Krypton

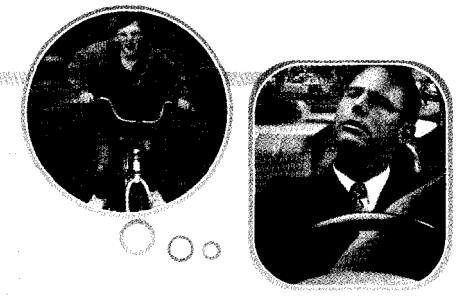
3 Which character(s) ..... Stan Lee ..... in 1961?
A The Fantastic Four B Superman

4 Where ..... Stan Lee ..... after he left school?
A In a restaurant
B In a publishing company

5 Where ..... Superman ..... from?
A Earth B Space

6 When ..... Stan Lee ..... his first story?
A in 1922 B in 1941

7 Used to



Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They **used to exercise.**
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They **didn't use to exercise.**
Interrogative	**Did** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **use to exercise?**
Short Answers	**Yes,** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **did.** **No,** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **didn't.**

*He **used to ride** a bicycle when he was young. Now he drives a car.*

- **Used to** is used to talk about **past habits** or things that happened regularly in the past but they no longer happen.
  *He **used to eat** a lot of chocolate when he was a kid.* (he doesn't do that any more)
- We also use **used to** for things that were true but they are not true any more.
  *She **used to have** long hair when she was a child.* (Now she has short hair.)
- We can use the **past simple** instead of **used to** with no difference in meaning.
  *He **used to wear** glasses. He **wore** glasses.*
  BUT *She **flew** to New York yesterday. (NOT: ~~**used to** fly~~ – single past action)*

Form

Used to is always a past form. It has no present form. It has the same form in all persons singular and plural in the affirmative. *I **used to** play football. Anna **used to** exercise a lot.*

The question form is **Did (you) use to** ...? *Did Anna use to study long hours?*
The negative form is **(I) didn't use to** ... . *Josh **didn't use to** get up early.*

1 **Match verbs 1-6 with words/phrases a-f, then write sentences about Amy when she was younger. Use *used to/didn't use to*.**

1	c	have	a to bed late
2		live	b comic books
3		not go	c long hair
4		not play	d fish
5		not eat	e computer games
6		read	f in a big house

1 ▶ *Amy used to have long hair.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

Used to

2 **Ten years ago Gary was a student. Now he is a business executive. Use the phrases to ask and answer questions about him, as in the example.**

NOW

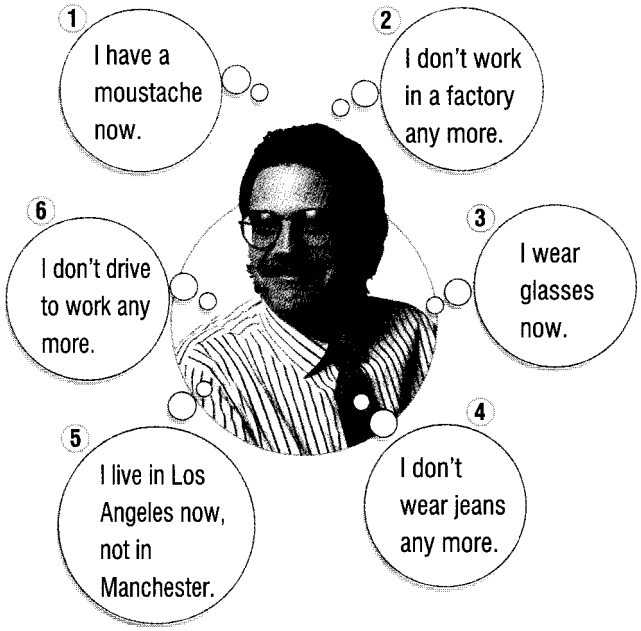
- have his own flat
- drive a car
- wear suits
- eat takeaway
- exercise at the gym

THEN

- live with his parents
- ride a bike
- wear shorts and T-shirts
- eat homemade food
- play football with his friends

► *A: Did Gary use to have his own flat?*
B: No, he didn't. He used to live with his parents.

3 **Rewrite David's comments using *used to* or *didn't use to*, as in the example.**



1 ► *I didn't use to have a moustache.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

4 **Use *used to/didn't use to* to write sentences about your past habits.**

1 ► *I used to bite my nails.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

5 **Put a tick (✓) next to the sentences where *'used to + main verb'* can replace the past simple.**

1 John **drank** a lot of milk when he was younger.
► ✓ *(used to drink)*
2 Karen **visited** Rome last month.
3 Philip and Robert **played** hide and seek when they were little.
4 Ten years ago students **wore** uniforms to school.
5 Eric **won** the lottery last week.
6 Alexander Graham Bell **invented** the telephone in 1876.
7 Families **had** a lot of children in the old days.
8 People **travelled** on horses one hundred years ago.

Speaking

In pairs, ask and answer questions about things you *used/didn't use to* do when you were seven years old. Use the ideas below and/or your own ideas.

- ride a bicycle • climb trees
- eat a lot of sweets • read comic books
- play video games • speak English
- watch cartoons

► *A: Did you use to ride a bicycle when you were seven years old?*
B: Yes, I did. Did you use to climb trees?
A: No, I didn't.

Writing

Use your answers from the Speaking activity to write a short paragraph about what your partner *used to/didn't use to* do.

► *William used to ride a bicycle when he was seven years old, but he didn't use to climb trees. ...*

Exploring Grammar (Units 6-7)

• Past Simple

1 a) **Read the text below. List all the verbs in the *past simple*. Which are *regular*? Which are *irregular*?**

b) **Look at the highlighted verb forms and match them to their uses:**

- actions which happened at a specific time in the past
- actions which took place one after the other

THE STAR OF HOLLYWOOD!

As a young boy, Steven Spielberg used to spend all his time making films. Right from the start he was very good at it. When he was 13, he won his first film prize. When he was 16 and still in secondary school, he wrote and directed his first film, *Firelight*. After secondary school, Steven applied to get into film school not once, not twice, but three times! But he didn't get in! So he decided to go to university and take a part-time job at Universal Studios instead. Luckily, someone at Universal Studios soon noticed Steven's talent. They offered him a job as a professional director. First, Steven directed television programmes and then, he started to direct films. When he was 29 years old, Steven directed his first big hit: *Jaws*. This film made over $470 million dollars at the box office. That was only the beginning.

Jurassic Park, Jaws, Minority Report, War of the Worlds. Do you know who made these thrilling films? The answer is Steven Spielberg, the famous American film director.

2 a) **Find a *negative past form* in the text. How is it formed?**

b) **How do we form the *interrogative form* in the *past simple*?**

3 a) **How do we form *short answers* in the *past simple*?**

b) **Read the text again and answer the questions.**

1 Did Steven win his first film prize at 12 years old?
.....

2 Did he write his first film *Firelight* when he was in secondary school?
.....

3 Did he get into film school?
.....

4 Did he take a part-time job at Universal Studios?
.....

5 Did he direct *Jaws* when he was 30 years old?
.....

4 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple*.**

1 A: ..... **(you/see)** Tommy yesterday?
B: Yes, we ..... **(go)** to the theatre together.

2 A: ..... **(they/go)** to the parade on Sunday?
B: No, they ..... **(watch)** it on TV.

3 A: ..... **(she/cook)** dinner last night?
B: No, she ..... **(order)** a takeaway.

• Used to

5 a) **Look through the text and find a *past habit* of Steven Spielberg's.**

b) **In pairs, discuss what you *used to do* when you were younger.**

Revision (Units 1-7)

Circle the correct item.

1 ..... you go to school yesterday?
A Does B Did C Do

2 Sam ..... work in a fast food restaurant.
A uses to B used to C use to

3 There isn't ..... ice cream in the fridge.
A any B some C a

4 A: Is that bicycle .....?
B: No, it's Tom's.
A your B yours C you

5 Suzie didn't ..... her homework last night.
A does B do C did

6 Is Mark ..... on the computer at the moment?
A work B works C working

7 She ..... her room every weekend.
A tidies B is tidying C tidy

8 This is the ..... car.
A man B man's C men

9 Did Lisa ..... live in a big house?
A uses to B used to C use to

10 A: Did they go to the football match?
B: Yes, they ..... .
A did B do C are doing

11 This is a camera. ..... are cameras.
A These B This C That

12 He ..... to Naples in an hour.
A fly B flies C is flying

13 David ..... school early yesterday.
A leave B leaves C left

14 Mr Tyler bought a new laptop for ..... son.
A him B he C his

15 Ellie ..... her favourite soap opera every afternoon.
A watch B watches C is watching

16 I ..... study because I want to do well in school.
A never B sometimes C always

17 ..... your name Harry?
A Is B Are C Am

18 ..... 's your home address?
A How B What C Whose

19 We ..... to France on holiday last year.
A are going B go C went

20 I ..... a birthday party tonight.
A have B has C am having

21 I saw Mark at the theatre ..... .
A at the moment B last night
C tomorrow

22 A: ..... are you?
B: I'm 1.70 m.
A How tall B How long C How old

23 She hasn't got any bananas, but she ..... got some apples in her bag.
A hasn't B has C haven't

24 He's writing a letter ..... .
A yesterday B usually C now

25 My ..... name is Rover.
A dog's B dogs C dog

Mark: 25x4 ___ 100

8 Past Continuous

5 **Form questions, then answer them.**

1 you/live/France/last year?
A: ► *Were you living in France last year?*
B: ► *No, I wasn't. I was living in Spain.*

2 your parents/watch/the news/eight o'clock/last night?
A: .....
B: .....

3 you/have/breakfast/seven o'clock/this morning?
A: .....
B: .....

4 your best friend/play football/four o'clock/last Friday afternoon?
A: .....
B: .....

5 you/sleep/six o'clock/this morning?
A: .....
B: .....

6 it/snow/all day/yesterday?
A: .....
B: .....

6 **Join the sentences using *while*, *as* or *when*, as in the example.**

1 Ben was doing his homework. He got a text message from his friend.
► *Ben was doing his homework when he got a text message from his friend.*
OR *As/When/While Ben was doing his homework, he got a text message from his friend.*

2 Betty was ironing her blouse. She burnt her hand.
.....
.....

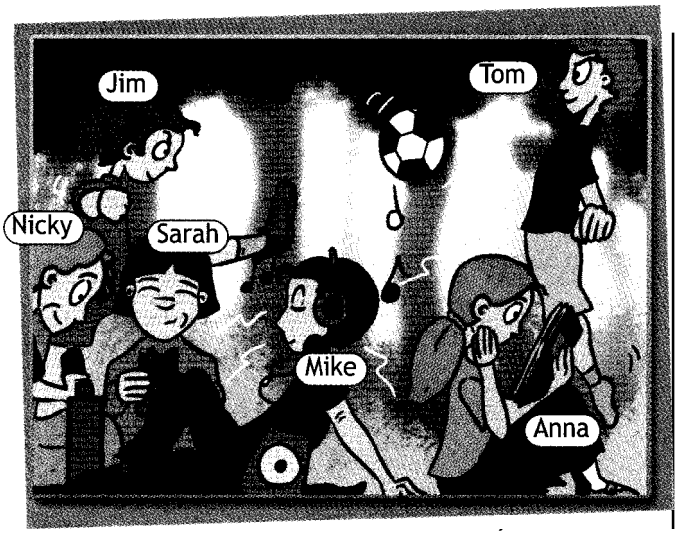
3 We were having a picnic. It started to rain.
.....
.....

4 Helen was washing the dishes. She broke a glass.
.....
.....

5 Matt and Oliver were getting ready to go out. The doorbell rang.
.....
.....

7 **Tom and his friends went on a picnic in the park at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Look at the picture and use the verbs to write what each person was doing, as in the example.**

- play football
- read a book
- listen to music
- eat sandwiches



1 Jim and Tom ► *were playing football.*
2 Mike .....
3 Anna .....
4 Sarah and Nicky .....

Speaking

In pairs, ask and answer questions about what you were doing yesterday at:

- 7:30 am
- 11:00 am
- 1:30 pm
- 6:00 pm
- 10:00 pm

► *A: What were you doing at 7:30 am yesterday?*
B: I was having breakfast. What were you doing?
A: I was having a shower.

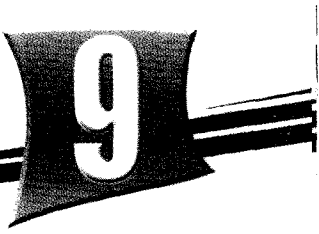
Writing

What were you/your family doing yesterday at:

- 7:00 am
- 4:00 pm
- 7:00 pm

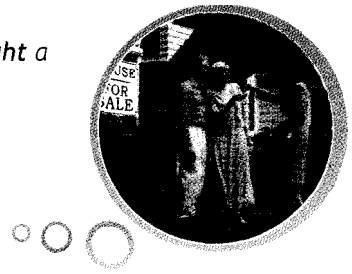
Write a short paragraph.

Past Continuous vs Past Simple

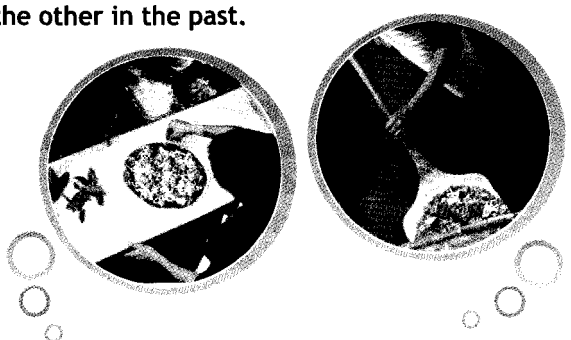


We use the **past simple** for:

- **an action which was completed at a stated time in the past.**
  James and Alice ***bought*** *a new house last week.*
  (When? Last week.)



- **actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.**



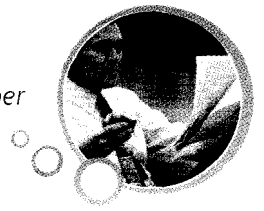
First, he ***made*** *the pizza and then he* ***put*** *it in the oven.*

Time expressions used with the past simple: ago, yesterday, last month/week, in 1998, etc.

We use the **past continuous** for:

- **an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.**
  At 2 o'clock this afternoon, they ***were sitting*** *at an outdoor café.*
  (We do not know when they started or when they finished.)

- **two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).**
  He ***was reading*** *the newspaper while he* ***was eating*** *a sandwich.*



- **a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it.**
  He ***was walking*** *to work when he* ***met*** *a friend in the street.*
  (**was walking** – action in progress, **met** – action which interrupted the action in progress)

Time expressions used with the past continuous: while, when, as, all day/night/morning, all day yesterday, etc.

1 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *past continuous* or the *past simple*.**

1 Bill ▶ *was making* **(make)** a cup of coffee when the phone ▶ *rang* **(ring)**.
2 Daisy ..... **(fall)** over while she ..... **(skate)**.
3 I ..... **(play)** a computer game when the electricity ..... **(go out)**.
4 Sue ..... **(cook)** when she ..... **(burn)** her finger.
5 They ..... **(jog)** in the park when a dog ..... **(attack)** them.
6 The alarm ..... **(go off)** while we ..... **(sleep)** heavily.

2 **What happened to the people? Make sentences.**

1 Tom/study – Sam/call him
▶ *Tom was studying when Sam called him.*
2 Liz/sleep – the earthquake/happen
.....
3 Samantha/walk/in the park – it/begin to rain
.....
4 Tony/exercise – he/pull/muscle
.....
5 Kelly/drive/car – she/get a flat tyre
.....
6 Paul/chop wood – he/cut/finger
.....

9 Past Continuous vs Past Simple

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

1 A: What **1)** ► *happened* **(happen)** to Alex?
B: He **2)** ..... **(play)** football when he **3)** ..... **(fall)** over and **4)** ..... **(break)** his leg.
A: **5)** ..... **(he/go)** to hospital?
B: Yes, he did.

2 A: When **1)** ..... **(you/see)** Tony?
B: While I **2)** ..... **(wait)** at the bus stop yesterday morning.

3 A: I **1)** ..... **(call)** you last night but you **2)** ..... **(not/answer)**. Where were you?
B: I **3)** ..... **(exercise)** at the gym.

4 A: What **1)** ..... **(your kids/do)** when you **2)** ..... **(come)** home last night?
B: They **3)** ..... **(watch)** a film on television.

4 Circle the mistake (*A* or *B*), then correct it.

1 Andy was walking (A) down the street when he was (B) meeting Sue. ► *met*

2 Anna was dusting the furniture when (A) her mother was cooking (B) dinner. .....

3 Ben was having (A) breakfast when the door bell was (B) ringing. .....

4 Yesterday, Paul was leaving (A) school and went (B) straight home. .....

5 At 3 pm yesterday afternoon, Terry was cutting (A) the grass while Shelly cleaned (B) the house.
.....

6 While Katie played (A) tennis, her brother was (B) studying. .....

5 Underline the correct item.

1 Bill **was surfing/surfed** the Net when the doorbell **was ringing/rang**.
2 First, Timothy **got/was getting** out of bed and then he **put/was putting** on his slippers.
3 Last year, we **travelled/were travelling** to India on holiday.
4 At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, David and his brother **were giving/gave** their dog a bath.
5 John **was studying/studied** while his mother **was cooking/cooked** dinner.
6 Claire **was running/ran** for the bus when she **was tripping/tripped** over her shoelaces.
7 The students **listened/were listening** carefully while the teacher **spoke/was speaking**.
8 The baby **was sleeping/slept** at 10 o'clock this morning.

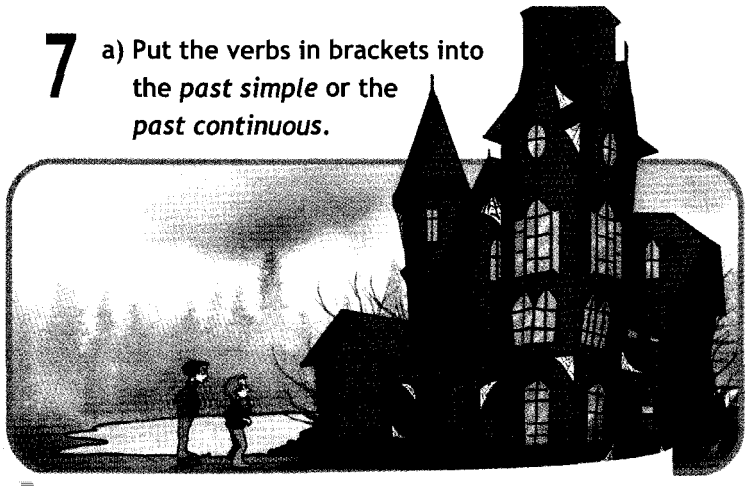
6 Complete the sentences with your own words.

1 We were having a picnic when ► *it started to rain.*
2 Harvey was watching TV while .....
.....
3 Sally broke a glass while .....
.....
4 As Derek was doing his homework, ...
.....
5 Debbie was cutting vegetables when .....
.....
6 I was lighting a candle when .....
.....
7 While Helen and Peter were eating, ...
.....
8 My friends were playing tennis while .....
.....

Past Continuous vs Past Simple

9

7 **a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.**



It was a cloudy Friday afternoon. Tom and James **1)** ► *were walking* **(walk)** by the lake and **2)** .... **(talk)** about their summer holidays. All of a sudden, Tom **3)** ..... **(notice)** an old house. The people in their town **4)** ..... **(say)** that it was a haunted house. But Tom and James **5)** ..... **(not/believe)** them, so they **6)** ..... **(decide)** to go inside. They **7)** ..... **(open)** the front door slowly and **8)** ..... **(enter)** the hallway. They **9)** ..... **(go)** up the stairs when suddenly they **10)** ..... **(hear)** a strange noise behind them. They **11)** ..... **(turn)** around and **12)** ..... **(see)** a scary shadow. The boys **13)** ..... **(scream)** and **14)** ..... **(run)** out of the house as fast as they could. As they **15)** ..... **(run)**, James **16)** ..... **(look)** back and **17)** ..... **(spot)** a dog in the doorway. Was it the dog's shadow? They **18)** ..... **(not/know)** but they never **19)** ..... **(return)** to the old house again!

b) Ask and answer questions, using the prompts, as in the example.

1 What/Tom and James/do/on Friday afternoon?
   ► *A: What were Tom and James doing on Friday afternoon?*
   B: They were walking by the lake.
2 What/they/notice?
3 What/people/say/about the house?
4 What/Tom and James/decide/to do?
5 What/they/see?
6 What/the boys/do?
7 What/James/spot/in the doorway?

Speaking

Look at the pictures. In pairs, prepare a short story using the prompts. Use the past simple or the past continuous. Tell the class.

• David and Paul/play football outside • sun/shine • while/they play/Paul kick/ball • hit/his father's car mirror • mirror/break • boys/know/it/be/bad luck • later/go for a walk • walk down/street and/talk/when/start/rain • the boys/not have/umbrellas • get/very wet • then/car/drive past • splash/water/on boys • Paul fall down/in the mud/get dirty

► *Yesterday afternoon, David and Paul were playing football outside when ...*

Writing

Use your answers from the Speaking activity to write a short story. End the story with your own ideas.

10 Will

Form

- We form the future simple with **will + bare infinitive. Will** is the same for all persons.
  He'll go to Greece this summer. *She'll make a pizza this afternoon.*
- We form questions by putting **will** before the subject.
  Will they go on holiday this year?
- We form negations by putting **not** after **will**. The short form of **will not** is **won't.**
  Kevin will not/won't like this film.

Affirmative			Negative		
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	**will/'ll**	**sing.**	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	**will not/ won't**	**sing.**

Interrogative			Short Answers
Will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	**sing?**	**Yes,** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **will.** **No,** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **won't.**

Use

We use **will:**

- **for on-the-spot decisions.**

- **to make predictions based on what we think or imagine.**

- with the verbs **hope, think, believe, expect,** etc.

- with the expressions **I'm sure, I'm afraid,** etc.
  I'm afraid he won't come.
- with the adverbs **probably, perhaps,** etc.
  I will probably go to Paris.
  Perhaps I'll see her tonight.

Time expressions used with *will*: in a little while, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in two/three day's time, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc.

10 Will

1 Fill in the short forms, as in the example.

	Long Form	Short Form
1	I will walk.	I ► *'ll* walk.
2	They will not dance.	They ..... dance.
3	She will sing.	She ..... sing.
4	We will leave.	We ..... leave.
5	He will not drive.	He ..... drive.
6	You will be on time.	You ..... be on time.

2 Complete the sentences to make predictions about your future. Compare with your partner.

1 ► *I will* go to university.
2 ► *I won't* live in another country.
3 ..... be very rich.
4 ..... speak four languages.
5 ..... be famous.
6 ..... have a big family.
7 ..... travel around the world.
8 ..... start my own business.
9 ..... become a teacher.
10 ..... drive a sports car.

3 Make on-the-spot decisions.

1 That looks heavy. **(help you)**
► *I'll help you.*
2 It's hot in here. **(open the window)**
.....
3 The phone's ringing. **(answer it)**
.....
4 It's Tom's birthday tomorrow. **(buy him a present)**
.....
5 I'm a bit hungry. **(make a sandwich)**
.....
6 I can't use this computer. **(show you)**
.....

4 Answer the questions about yourself using *I expect, I hope, I believe, I think, I'm sure, probably, perhaps.*

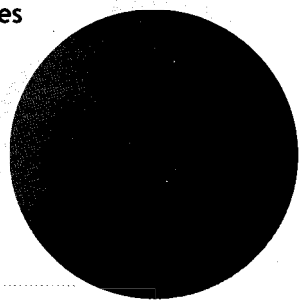
1 Where will you go on holiday next summer?
► *I hope I will go to the USA.*
2 What will you do at the weekend?
.....
3 Where will you be at 2:00 pm tomorrow afternoon?
.....
4 When will you buy your own house?
.....
5 Who will you ask if you need money?
.....

5 Match the items, as in the example.

a	won't pass	d	'll drink	g	'll see
b	will start	e	'll go	h	'll put on
c	'll like	f	will travel		

[1 h] I'm cold. I ..... a jumper.
[2] I'm sure you ..... your new school.
[3] I'm thirsty. I ..... some water.
[4] People ..... into space in the future.
[5] I'm tired. I ..... to bed early.
[6] I expect I ..... John at the football match tomorrow.
[7] Perhaps Ben ..... looking for another job.
[8] I'm afraid that I ..... my exams.

6 What are your predictions for the future? Complete the sentences using *'ll* or *won't*. Compare with your partner.



Will life be worth living in a 100 years' time?

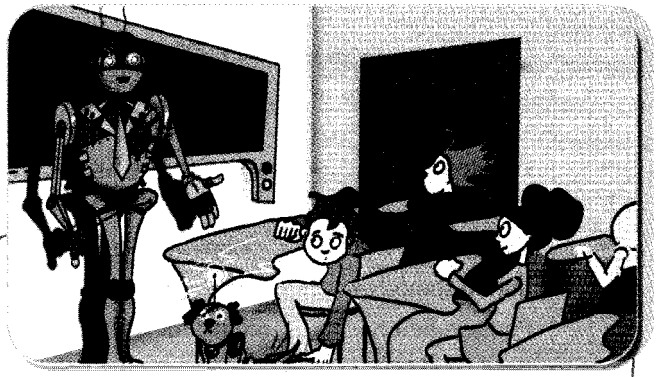
1 People ..... take holidays in outer space.
2 People ..... eat food pills instead of meals.
3 People ..... work two days a week.
4 Machines ..... talk to each other.
5 Children ..... learn from television and teaching machines.
6 People ..... live longer.
7 There ..... be common colds.
8 People ..... use less energy.
9 Scientists ..... discover life on other planets.
10 There ..... be peace in the world.

10 Will

7 **In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.**

1 travel abroad this summer?
   ▶ *A: Will you travel abroad this summer?*
   B: Yes, I will./No, I won't.
2 have a party on your birthday this year?
3 get your own flat when you get a job?
4 buy a car when you get your driving licence?
5 have a lot money when you are 30 years old?

8 **Complete the conversation between Chloe and Jack. Fill in with the correct form of *will*.**



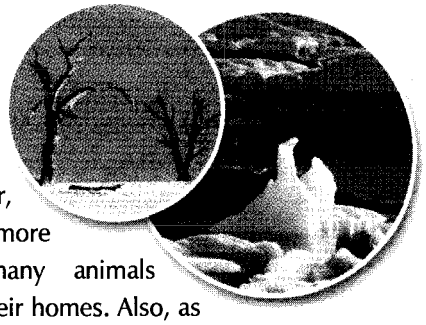
Chloe: Jack, what do you think the world **1)** ▶ *will be* **(be)** like in 100 years' time?
Jack: Hmm, well I expect it **2)** ..... **(be)** very different.
Chloe: Really? How?
Jack: Well, at school we **3)** ..... **(not/have)** human teachers. We **4)** .... **(have)** robot teachers!
Chloe: Really? That's interesting! **5)** .... **(robots/help)** us at home too?
Jack: Yes, robot maids **6)** ..... **(cook)** our dinner and they **7)** ..... **(do)** all our housework.
Chloe: Cool!
Jack: And kids **8)** ..... **(own)** robot pets.
Chloe: Like robot cats and dogs?
Jack: Yes.
Chloe: How strange!
Jack: I know, but it **9)** ..... **(be)** great because these robot pets **10)** ..... **(talk)** and they **11)** ..... **(be able to)** play games like football with us too!

9 **Read the sentences below and mark them as *A* (a prediction based on what we think or imagine) or *B* (an on-the-spot decision).**

1 I expect James will do well in his exams ▶ *A*
2 I haven't got any milk. I'll go and buy some. .....
3 Sarah will probably like the red skirt better. .....
4 All cars will be electric in 2060. .....
5 It will be cold and rainy tomorrow. .....
6 The house is on fire. I will call the fire brigade. .....

10 **Complete the text. Use the verbs below and *will/won't*.**

• be • become • not/grow • lose • melt • cause



Global warming is harming our planet. Scientists predict that as the earth gets hotter, there **1)** ▶ *will be* more forest fires and many animals **2)** ..... their homes. Also, as temperatures rise, the land **3)** ..... dry and plants **4)** ..... . Scientists also predict that ice **5)** ..... and cause sea levels to rise. This **6)** ..... floods in some areas of the world. We need to act now!

Speaking

What will your life be like in 15 years' time? Think about job, family, house, travel and appearance. Tell your partner.

▶ *I'll be a doctor.*
I will have a big family.

Writing

Use your partner's answers from the Speaking activity to write a short paragraph about what his/her life will be like in 15 years' time.

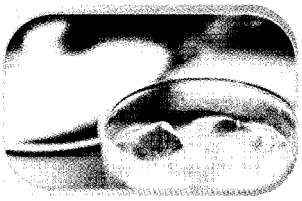
▶ *Ben will be a doctor. He will have a big family.*

Conditionals - Types 0, 1 & 2

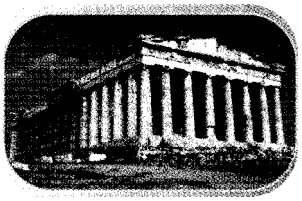
11

- A conditional clause consists of two parts: the **if-clause** (hypothesis), which begins with the word **if**, and the **main clause**, which shows the result of the hypothesis.
  If you study hard, you will pass your exams.
  if-clause **main clause**
- When the **if-clause** comes before the **main clause**, we separate them with a comma. When the **main clause** comes before the **if-clause**, we do not use a comma.
  If it rains, you will get wet. *You will get wet if it rains.*

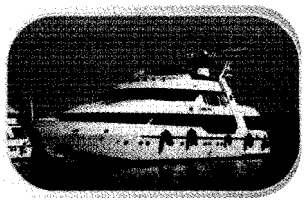
If-clause	Main clause
Type 0 if + present simple	→ present simple
Type 1 if + present simple	→ future simple, imperative
Type 2 if + past simple	→ would + bare infinitive



*If you **drop** ice in water, it **floats**.* (Type 0 – laws of nature)



*If you **go** to Athens, you **will see** the Parthenon.* (Type 1 – possible situation in the future)



*If I **had** a lot of money, I **would buy** an expensive boat.* (Type 2 – imaginary situation in the present)

Use

- **Conditionals Type 0** express something which is **always true, laws of nature**. *If you **mix** red and white, you **get** pink.*
- **Conditionals Type 1** express a **possible situation** in the **present** or **future**. *If he **is** late, we'll **go** without him.*
  *If the phone **rings**, answer it.*
- We can use **unless** instead of **if ... not** in a conditional clause. The verb after **unless** is always in the affirmative.
  *Unless he **gets** here soon, we'll **have** to start the meeting without him.*
  *If he **doesn't get** here soon, we'll **have** to start the meeting without him.*
- **Conditionals Type 2** express an **imaginary** or **unlikely** situation in the **present** or **future**.
  *If I **had** a computer, I **would use** the Internet.* (But I haven't got a computer so I can't use the Internet.)
- We can use **were** instead of **was** in all persons.
  *If John **were** here, he **would tell** us what to do.* (But he isn't here.)

1 **Use the phrases to make *Type 0 conditional* sentences.**

1 you/throw salt on snow → the snow/melt
► *If you throw salt on snow, the snow melts.*

2 I/stay out late → my parents/worry
.....

3 you/freeze water → it turn/into ice
.....

4 you/leave meat in the oven for a long time → it/burn
.....

5 you/mix blue and yellow → you/get green
.....

6 water/boil → it/produce steam
.....

7 you/lie in the sun too long → your skin/turn red
.....

8 the temperature/fall below 0°C → water/turn into ice
.....

11 Conditionals - Types 0, 1 & 2

2 **Read the statements and use the phrases to make *Type 1 conditional* sentences, as in the example.**

1 I don't want to wear my coat.

(you/catch a cold)

► *If you don't wear your coat, you'll catch a cold.*

2 Let's stay a bit longer.

(we/miss/last train home)

.....

.....

3 I don't want to eat breakfast.

(you/be hungry/later)

.....

.....

4 We want to travel to India.

(we/see the Taj Mahal)

.....

.....

3 **Match the situations with the actions using *Type 1 conditionals*, as in the example.**

Situations		Actions
1 e	be hungry	a put on a jacket
2	have a headache	b open the window
3	be tired	c take an aspirin
4	feel hot	d have a rest
5	feel cold	e make a sandwich

► *A: I am hungry.*
B: If you are hungry, make a sandwich.

4 **Rewrite the sentences. Use *if* or *unless*.**

1 If Sam doesn't start saving, he won't be able to go on holiday.
► *Unless Sam starts saving, he won't be able to go on holiday.*

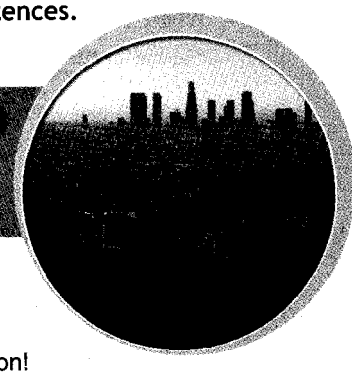
2 Unless we leave now, we will be late.
.....

3 If Ron doesn't come soon, we'll leave without him.
.....

4 Unless I tidy my room, my parents will be angry.
.....

5 If she doesn't study hard, she won't pass her exams. .....
.....

5 **Read the advertisement for a competition. Then complete the sentences.**



CLEAN UP Our cities

Do you care about the environment?
Then you'll love this competition!

What can you do to clean up our cities?

Send us a letter with your ideas!

For every letter we receive, we will plant a tree and donate €1 to the 'Clean-our-Cities' campaign.

First prize is a trip to Argentina to go whale-watching!

Learn about whales and help them survive.

1 You ► *'ll love* **(love)** this competition if you care about the environment.
2 If you ..... **(send)** us a letter, you will help the environment.
3 If you win first prize, you ..... **(go)** on a trip to see whales in the wild.
4 If you go whale-watching, you ..... **(learn)** a lot about whales.
5 Whales ..... **(not/survive)** unless humans protect the environment.

6 **Make *Type 2 conditional* sentences.**

1 I don't have a car, so I have to take the bus to work.
► *If I had a car, I wouldn't have to take the bus to work.*

2 I'm not good at Maths, so I often fail my tests.
.....

Conditionals - Types 0, 1 & 2

11

3 He doesn't have enough money, so he can't buy a motorcycle.
.....
.....

4 They don't have a camera, so they can't take pictures.
.....
.....

5 She doesn't have time, so she can't come to the meeting.
.....
.....

7 **Use the ideas to ask and answer questions, as in the example. You can add your own ideas using *Type 2 conditionals*.**

1 need more pocket money? / deliver newspapers
► *A: What would you do if you needed more pocket money?*
B: If I needed more pocket money, I would deliver newspapers.
2 a family member give you €200? / buy new clothes
3 have more free time? / take up a hobby
4 meet a famous actor? / ask for his autograph
5 see a burglar? / call the police
6 find a spider in your bed? / put it in the garden
7 want to lose weight? / go on a diet

8 **Complete the sentences using *conditionals Types 1* or *2*. Make them true for you.**

1 If I have time today, ► *I'll answer my emails.*
2 I'll be happy if .....
3 Unless I study .....
4 If I lost my house keys, ...
5 If I had a week off, ...
6 If I woke up late, ...
7 We'll have a picnic if .....
8 If I had a sailing boat, ...
9 If I borrowed money from my friend, ...
.....
10 If my friends forgot my birthday, ...
.....

9 **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

1 A: I'm thirsty. Do you have anything to drink?
B: Yes. If you ► *look* **(look)** in the fridge, you ► *'ll find* **(find)** some orange juice.

2 A: Should I buy the pink skirt or the black one?
B: If I ..... **(be)** you, I .....
..... **(buy)** the black one.

3 A: We're going to miss our flight!
B: Don't worry. If we ..... **(catch)** a taxi, we ..... **(get)** to the airport on time.

4 A: Why are you in such a rush?
B: Because if I ..... **(not/hurry)**, I ..... **(be)** late.

5 A: What ..... **(you/do)** if you ..... **(find)** a purse in the schoolyard?
B: I ..... **(give)** it to a teacher.

6 A: Do you know where the nearest bank is?
B: Yes. If you ..... **(turn)** right at the traffic lights, you ..... **(see)** one on your left.

Speaking

In pairs, discuss what you would do if you ...

- won €10,000
- didn't like your friend's new haircut
- saw a mouse in your kitchen
- lost your best friend's favourite CD
- got 100% in all your exams

► *If I won €10,000, I would donate the money to charity.*

Writing

Imagine that your friend wants to get fit and healthy. Write a few sentences using *conditionals Types 1 & 2* giving him/her advice.

► *If I were you, I would exercise more.*
If you exercise more, you will get fit. ...

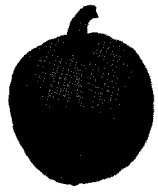
12 Question Tags

Question tags are **short questions** at the end of statements. We use question tags in oral speech in order to confirm something or to find out if something is true or not.

He is a reporter, isn't he?

- We form them with the **auxiliary** or the **modal verb** from the main sentence and the **appropriate subject pronoun.**
  Philip is studying, isn't he?
  Tina can't speak French, can she?
- When the verb of the sentence is in the **present simple**, we use **do/does** in the question tag.
  Karen works in an office, doesn't she?
- When the verb of the sentence is in the **past simple**, we use **did** in the question tag.
  You typed the report, didn't you?
- A **positive** statement takes a **negative** question tag. *You like Chinese food, don't you?*
- A **negative** statement takes a **positive** question tag. *They didn't play football on Sunday, did they?*
- When the sentence contains a word with a negative meaning, like **never, rarely, seldom** or **hardly**, the question tag is **positive.**
  She never complains, does she?
- Some verbs/expressions form question tags differently:
  I am → aren't I? *I'm right, aren't I?*
  Imperative → will you/won't you?
  Close the door, will you/won't you?
  Don't → will you? *Don't shout, will you?*
  Let's → shall we? *Let's eat, shall we?*
  I have (got) (= I possess) **→ haven't I?** *He has (got) a computer, hasn't he?*
  I have (other meanings) **→ don't I?** *They have lunch at 1 o'clock, don't they?* (= They eat lunch.)
  There is → isn't there? *There is a dog in the garden, isn't there?*
  This/That is → isn't it? *This is Bill's house, isn't it?*

Intonation



- When we are sure of the answer, the voice goes down in the question tag. (↘)
  This is a pumpkin, isn't it? (↘)
- When we are not sure of the answer and want to check information, the voice goes up in the question tag. (↗)
  This isn't your tea, is it? (↗)

1 Circle the correct *question tag*.

1 You play chess well, (don't you) / do you?
2 William isn't a doctor, **is he / isn't he?**
3 Ron rarely goes to the cinema, **doesn't he / does he?**
4 Adam and Steven passed their exam, **did they / didn't they?**
5 Your sister can't swim, **can't she / can she?**
6 Don't cry, **will you / won't you?**
7 They haven't got a dog, **haven't they / have they?**
8 You will see Frank tomorrow, **will you / won't you?**
9 Emma never eats fish, **doesn't she / does she?**
10 There is a flight to New York tonight, **is there / isn't there?**
11 He doesn't work in a bank, **doesn't he / does he?**
12 She looks sad, **doesn't she / does she?**
13 They are doing their homework, **aren't they / are they?**
14 They don't like jazz music, **don't they / do they?**

Question Tags 12

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *question tags*.

1 She is holding her son, ► *isn't she?*

2 They spent a lot of money, ...?

3 He is late, ...?

4 Don't spill that, ...?

3 Fill in the *question tags* in the dialogue.

Mary: Let's go out to dinner tonight, **1)** ► *shall we?*
Sue: Okay. Where do you want to go?
Mary: I'm not sure. You like spicy food, **2)** .....?
Sue: Yeah, I love it.
Mary: Well, why don't we go to that new Mexican restaurant?
Sue: Sounds good. That's the restaurant around the corner, **3)** .....?
Mary: That's right. You finish work at half past five, **4)** .....?
Sue: Yes.
Mary: So, six o'clock is good for you, **5)** .....?
Sue: Yes. That's perfect. I'll meet you there, then.
Mary: Hey, you've got Emma's number, **6)** .....?
Sue: Yes. Why?
Mary: We can invite her, too.
Sue: Okay. I'll phone her. See you later.
Mary: Don't be late, **7)** .....? I hate waiting alone at a restaurant.
Sue: Don't worry! I'll be there on time.

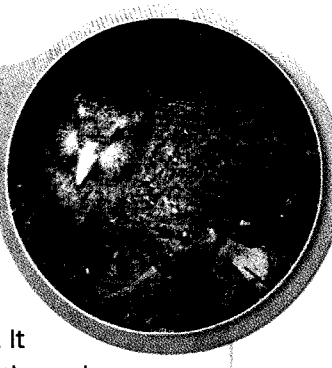
4 Fill in the correct *question tags* and then read the sentences with the correct intonation.

sure	not sure	
✓		1 The train left at 2 pm , ► *didn't it?* ↘
	✓	2 He lives in Rome, ...?
	✓	3 This coat doesn't belong to Peter, ...?
	✓	4 There isn't any coffee in the pot, ...?
✓		5 They are playing chess, ...?
✓		6 Penguins live in Antarctica, ...?

Speaking

In pairs, form *question tags* using the information in the text, then respond to them, as in the example.

THE KAKAPO



The Kakapo is an unusual parrot that lives in New Zealand. People call it the 'owl parrot' because it is mostly active at night and it has got an owl-like body and large eyes. It has also got small wings and is the only parrot in the world that can't fly. Why? Because the Kakapo didn't have any natural enemies in the wild and over the years it lost the ability to fly. It only uses its wings for balance when jumping from trees. In the past there were large numbers of Kakapos in New Zealand. Then, European and Polynesian settlers brought animals over to New Zealand like cats, dogs and rats that killed and ate the Kakapo. Now, the Kakapo is a highly endangered species. There are fewer than 100 Kakapo left in New Zealand. New Zealanders are doing everything they can to make sure the Kakapo survives.

► *A: The Kakapo is an unusual parrot, isn't it?*
B: Yes, it is. It lives in New Zealand, doesn't it?

Exploring Grammar (Units 10-12)

• Will

1 a) **Look at the sentences below. Which is a *prediction* and which one is an *on-the spot-decision*?**

1 The cat's hungry. I'll feed it.
2 Robert will be a great actor one day.

b) **Read the text and find an example of *a prediction based on what we think or imagine*.**

FROGS NEED FRIENDS!

WILL YOU HELP?

Frogs are really cute, aren't they? They are also really cool! Do you know that most frogs have a tongue that is very sticky? They use it to catch their food! Frogs love to eat bugs that are serious pests (like mosquitoes) so they are really important to humans. Sadly, our wonderful 'froggy' friends are in big trouble. Scientists think that about half of all the world's frog species will be extinct in the next twenty years. Why? Because things like pollution, habitat loss and global warming are killing them. How would you feel if your life was in danger? You would want people to help you. Well, so do frogs! What can you do to help them? Luckily, the answer is ... lots of things! Baby frogs live in water. If you build a pond in your garden, they will have somewhere to live. Adult frogs live on land and like to hide in tall grass. If you plant lots of bushes in your garden, they will feel safe. Start a frog club with your friends. You can raise money to help animal organisations that are trying to save frogs. Also, tell all your friends and neighbours that frogs are in danger. Frogs won't have a happy future unless we all take action now!

c) **How do we form the negative and interrogative of the *future simple*?**

2 **Fill in the gaps with *will ('ll)* or *will not (won't)*.**

1 You're a fast runner. I'm sure you ..... win the race.
2 Put on a jacket or you ..... catch a cold.
3 I'm afraid that I ..... have time to help you study.
4 The door bell is ringing. I ..... answer it.
5 Tom isn't very popular. He ..... win the election.
6 We haven't got any tomatoes. I ..... go and buy some.

• Conditionals – Types 0, 1, & 2

3 a) **Find four *conditional* sentences in the text. Which express *a possible situation in the present or future*? Which express *an imaginary or unlikely situation in the present or future*?**

b) **Which type of conditional expresses *something which is always true*?**

c) **When can we use *unless*?**

d) **Think of two more *Type 0, 1 & 2 conditional* sentences of your own.**

4 **Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.**

1 If I were you, I will go to the dentist.
2 If it rains tomorrow, we wouldn't go to the park.
3 If you mix blue and yellow, you would get green.
4 If you melted ice, it turns into water.
5 If Peter had money, he will lend us some.

• Question Tags

5 a) **Find an example of a *question tag* in the text. How do we form *question tags*?**

b) **Complete the *question tags* below.**

1 Let's go out, ...?
2 She can't see very well, ...?
3 We haven't got enough money, ...?
4 They hardly go anywhere, ...?
5 Tony didn't do his homework, ...?

Revision (Units 1-12)

Circle the correct item.

1 Does Robbie work at the bank? No, he ..... .
A don't B isn't C doesn't

2 This is my pen and ..... are my pencils.
A those B this C that

3 Is she ..... actress?
A an B – C a

4 Janet ..... Chinese food.
A likes B is liking C like

5 If I ..... you, I wouldn't drink so much coffee.
A be B am C were

6 What is ..... job?
He's a firefighter.
A he B him C his

7 I love dogs. They are ..... favourite animal.
A our B your C my

8 She usually ..... her homework in the evenings.
A do B does C doing

9 Linda ..... gets up early every day because she starts work at 7 o'clock.
A never B always C sometimes

10 Emma was doing the washing up while I ..... the floor.
A mopped B mop
C was mopping

11 Where is Kate? She ..... around Europe at the moment.
A travel B travels C is travelling

12 Scientists believe that people ..... electric cars in the future.
A will use B are using C use

13 They rarely visit their grandparents, ... they?
A don't B do C does

14 Unless Nick ..... early, he won't catch the train.
A leaves B is leaving
C doesn't leave

15 What ..... you doing last night at 8 o'clock?
A are B was C were

16 I ..... down the street when I saw my friend.
A walked B is walking C was walking

17 Adam ..... to India tonight.
A is flying B flies C fly

18 You've got a bad cold. I ..... you some soup.
A make B makes C will make

19 If you help me with the dishes, I ..... you with your homework.
A will help B am helping C help

20 I think Harriet ..... come to the meeting.
A isn't B doesn't C won't

21 If I don't study hard, I ..... my exams.
A will pass B won't pass C don't pass

22 Emma ..... be able to help us if she was here.
A will B would C won't

23 If I ..... some money, I will buy a nice house.
A will win B is winning C win

24 William ..... to be a firefighter.
A used B would C use

25 Jane was sleeping when I ..... her.
A called B was calling C is calling

(Mark: ___ / 25x4 100)

13 Adjectives - Adverbs

*A firefighter's job is very **difficult**.*
*Firefighters work **long** hours.*

Adjectives

- Adjectives describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural.
  *an **expensive** car – **expensive** cars*
- Adjectives go before nouns. *She is a **nice** girl.*
  They can also be used alone after the verb to be and after verbs such as ***look, smell, sound, feel, taste,*** etc.
  *Tony is **short**. You look **happy**.*
- There are two kinds of adjectives: **opinion adjectives** *(beautiful, good,* etc), which show what a person thinks of somebody or something, and **fact adjectives** *(long, strong, young,* etc), which give us factual information about **age, size, colour,** etc.

Order of adjectives

- Opinion adjectives go before fact adjectives.
  *a **beautiful fast** car*
- When there are two or more fact adjectives in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	
a small	old	square	red	Chinese	silk	scarf

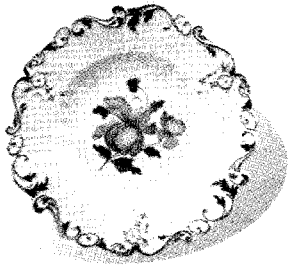
- We do not usually have a long list of adjectives before a single noun. A noun is usually described by one, two or three adjectives at the most.
  *She bought an **expensive Chinese** vase yesterday.*

1 **Put the *adjectives* in the correct order.**

1 a wooden / round / table
► *a round wooden table*

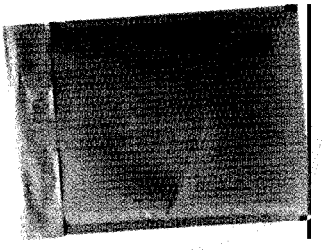
2 a glass / green / vase
.....
.....

3 a(n) expensive / gold / ring
.....
.....



4 a(n) china / beautiful / antique / plate
.....
.....

5 a plastic / cheap / lunch box
.....
.....



6 a paper / yellow / rectangular / envelope
.....
.....

Adjectives - Adverbs 13

Adverbs

- Adverbs describe verbs or other adverbs. An adverb can be one word (*quickly*) or a phrase (*in the park*). Adverbs show **manner** (*how*), **place** (*where*), **time** (*when*), **frequency** (*how often*), etc. *He drives **carelessly**.* (How does he drive? Carelessly. – adverb of manner)
  *Your book is **on the table**.* (Where is it? On the table. – adverb of place)
  *She left for Hong-Kong **yesterday**.* (When did she leave? Yesterday. – adverb of time)
  *He **sometimes** goes to the theatre.* (How often does he go to the theatre? Sometimes. – adverb of frequency)

Formation of adverbs

- We usually form an adverb by adding **-ly** to the adjective. *quick – quickly*
- Adjectives ending in **-le** drop the **-e** and take **-y.** *possible – possibly*
- Adjectives ending in **consonant +y** drop the **-y** and take **-ily.** *noisy – noisily*
- Adjectives ending in **-l** take **-ly.** *careful – carefully*
- Some adverbs are not formed according to the above rules. They have either a totally different form or the same form as the adjective.
  good → well, fast → fast, hard → hard, early → early, late → late

Order of adverbs

- Adverbs usually go after verbs. *He speaks **fast**.*
- Adverbs of frequency go after auxiliary verbs and the verb *to be*, but before main verbs.
  *He **is always** late for work.*
  *He **has never visited** New York.*
  *He **often walks** to work.*
- When there are two or more adverbs in the same sentence, they usually come in the following order:

manner (how)	**place** (where)	**time** (when)

*He worked **hard** in the garden **yesterday**.*

- If there is a verb of movement (*go, come, leave,* etc) in the sentence, then the adverbs come in the following order:

place (where)	**manner** (how)	**time** (when)

*They go to **school** by **bus** **every day**.*

2 **Write the adverbs of the adjectives in the list in the correct box.**

• warm • quick • dangerous • gentle
• easy • wonderful • terrible • lazy • nice

-ly	~~le~~ →ly	consonant +~~y~~→ly
► *warmly*	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

3 **Put the words from the list below into the correct column.**

• early • happily • well • sadly • proud
• cheap • short • fast • warm • quietly
• softly • seriously • late • heavily • angry
• hard • cheerful • polite • fluently • slow
• possibly

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective & Adverb
► *good,*	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

13 Adjectives - Adverbs

4 **Put the *adverbs* from the list in the correct box.**

• happy • yesterday • never • there
• wonderfully • quickly • sometimes
• always • last month • fast • loudly
• early • by taxi • to the beach • angrily
• usually • here • to the park

how	where	when	how often
► *happily*	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

5 **Underline the correct word.**

1 They were dancing **happy/happily** to the music.
2 He is a very **careful/carefully** driver.
3 Jane ran **quick/quickly** to the bus stop.
4 She sounded very **angry/angrily** on the phone.
5 The village looked **peaceful/peacefully**.
6 The test was **easy/easily**.
7 Ann's in a **bad/badly** mood today.
8 She dances **beautiful/beautifully**.
9 I **simple/simply** can't do this.
10 She spoke in a **soft/softly** voice.

6 **Put the words in the correct order.**

1 never/wakes up/Tom/late
► *Tom never wakes up late.*
2 yesterday/it/hard/rained
.....
3 on Sundays/she/to the park/goes/sometimes
.....
4 arrived/the guests/early
.....
5 put/she/carefully/the vase/on the table
.....
6 they/a/time/had/wonderful
.....
7 Tony/quietly/was studying/last night/in his room
.....
.....
8 old/there/some/are/lovely/houses/in the village
.....
.....
9 carpet/bought/she/an/Chinese/expensive/last month
.....
.....
10 every day/to work/go/they/on foot
.....

7 **Complete the sentences using words from the list.**

• careful(ly) • terrible(ly) • fluent(ly)
• possible(ly) • total(ly) • happy(ily)
• sad(ly) • heavy(ily) • safe(ly) • sudden(ly)

1 When the teacher came into the classroom there was ..... silence.
2 Sara can speak French ..... .
3 Fred and Mary were ..... married for over 46 year.
4 Berk sighed ..... when he saw how much walking he had to do.
5 Brian is a very ..... driver.
6 We made it home ..... and sound.
7 ..... there was a loud bang from upstairs.
8 He tried every ..... solution but nothing worked.
9 When he went away to university, Tom missed his family ..... .
10 *Titanic* is a very ..... film.

Comparatives - Superlatives 13

Use

- We use **the comparative** to compare two people, animals, things, places, etc. We can use **than** with the comparative.

*Mark is **older than** George.*

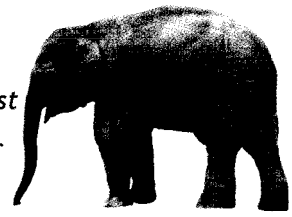
- We use **the superlative** to compare one person, animal, thing etc with more than one person, animal, thing etc in the same group.
  *Bill is **the loudest** boy in the class.*
  We use **the ... of/in** with **the superlative**. We use **in** with **the superlative** when we talk about places.
  *Betty is **the shortest** student **of** all.*
  *Mt Everest is **the tallest** mountain **in** the world.*
  (NOT: ~~of the world~~).
- We use **less + adjective + than** to show that **two people/things/places etc are not equal or similar.**
  *The red sweater is **less expensive than** the blue sweater.* (= The blue sweater is more expensive than the red sweater.)

Form

- With **one-syllable** and **two-syllable adjectives**, or adverbs which have the same form as the adjective, we form **the comparative** by adding **-er**, and **the superlative** by adding -est.
  cold – colder – coldest, hard – harder – hardest
- With **adjectives of more than two syllables** or adverbs formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective, we form **the comparative** with **more** and **the superlative** with **the most**. *beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful*
  beautifully – more beautifully – the most beautifully
- With some **two-syllable adjectives**, such as **friendly, clever, narrow** etc we form the **comparative** and **superlative** either with -er/-est or with **more/the most**. *clever – cleverer – cleverest* or *clever – more clever – the most clever*

Spelling

- With **one-syllable adjectives** ending in **-e**, we add **-r** in **the comparative** and **-st** in **the superlative** form. *simple – simpler – simplest*
- With **one-syllable adjectives** ending in **vowel + consonant**, we **double the last consonant** and add **-er/-est.**
  big – bigger – biggest
- With **two-syllable adjectives** ending in -ly, -y, we change the -y to i and add **-er/-est.**
  busy – busier – busiest



*Elephants are **the heaviest** land animals in the world.*

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
one-/two-syllable adjectives	fat clean	fatter cleaner	the fattest the cleanest
two-syllable adjectives ending in **-y**	happy lazy	happier lazier	the happiest the laziest
more than two-syllable adjectives	intelligent	**more intelligent**	the **most intelligent**

Irregular forms

Adjective/ Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
little	**less**	the **least**
many/much/ a lot of	**more**	the **most**
good/well	**better**	the **best**
bad/badly	**worse**	the **worst**
far	**farther/ further**	the **farthest/ furthest**

Read the examples:

- **very + adjective/adverb** *London is very big.*
- **much + comparative form of adjective/adverb**
  *London is **much bigger** than Manchester.*

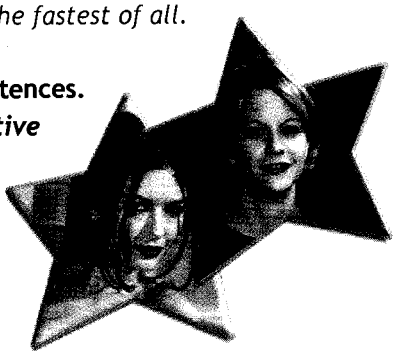
13 Comparatives - Superlatives

1 **Write the *comparative* and *superlative* form of the following adjectives/adverbs. Choose four words and make sentences using them. Use *very* and *much*.**

Adjective/ Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
large	► *larger*	► *the largest*
interesting		
pretty		
fast		
fat		
quickly		
difficult		
well		
far		
modern		
early		

► *He drives very fast. He drives much faster than his brother. He drives the fastest of all.*

2 **Complete the sentences. Use the *comparative* and *superlative*. Which sentences do you agree with? Correct the sentences you don't agree with.**



1 Catherine Zeta Jones is ► *prettier* **(pretty)** than Meg Ryan. ► *I don't agree. Meg Ryan is prettier than Catherine Jeta Jones.*
2 Friends are ..... **(important)** than family.
3 Pop music is ..... **(popular)** music of all.
4 Books are ..... **(interesting)** than films.
5 Japanese is ..... **(easy)** language in the world.
6 Kittens are ..... **(cute)** than puppies.
7 A holiday by the sea is ..... **(good)** than a holiday in the mountains.
8 Ronaldinho is ..... **(talented)** football player.
9 Crocodiles are ..... **(dangerous)** animals of all.
10 Monkeys are ..... **(intelligent)** than dogs.

3 **Fill in the gaps with the *comparative* or *superlative* form of the adverbs in brackets. Add any necessary words.**

1 She drives ..... **(carefully)** than her sister.
2 Helen works ..... **(hard)** of all.
3 She plays tennis ..... **(well)** I do.
4 Ben swims ..... **(fast)** than me.
5 She dances ..... **(beautifully)** of all.
6 We left the party ..... **(late)** than you.

4 **Write five sentences about people in your class. Use *comparatives*.**

1 ► *James works much harder than me.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

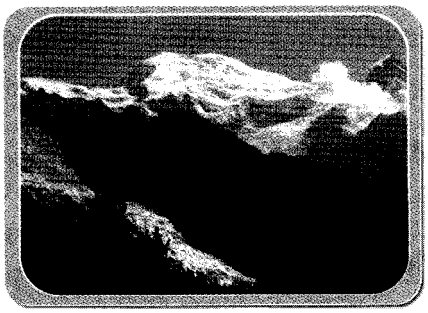
5 **Fill in *very* or *much*.**

1 A: This dress costs ..... more than that one.
B: Yes, but it's also ..... nicer.
2 A: This film isn't .....interesting.
B: You're right. Let's watch something else.
3 A: What do you think of this dress?
B: It's ..... expensive.
4 A: Are you going to be ..... longer?
B: No. I'll be there in a minute.
5 A: I can't stand geography, can you?
B: No. I find history ..... more interesting.
6 A: Suzanne works ..... hard.
B: Yes, she is ..... more hardworking than Jane.
7 A: Ken drives ..... carefully.
B: Really? I think John is a ..... more careful driver than him.
8 A: This car is more expensive than I expected.
B: Yes, but it is ..... cool!

Comparatives - Superlatives 13

6 **Complete the sentences. Use a word from the list and the *superlative* form of the adjectives in brackets.**

• Cheetahs • Amazon • diamonds • Jordan
• City • Mont Blanc



1 ► *Mont Blanc* is ► *the highest* **(high)** mountain in Europe.
2 People believe ..... are .... **(expensive)** gems in the world.
3 ..... are ..... **(fast)** of all land animals.
4 The ..... is ..... **(long)** river in South America.
5 Michael ..... is ..... **(famous)** basketball player in the world.
6 Vatican ..... is ..... **(small)** country in the world.

7 **Use *What's* or *Who's* and the adjectives in brackets in the *superlative* to complete the questions. Then ask and answer in pairs.**

1 ► *Who's the funniest* **(funny)** actor in the world?
► *I think it's Rowan Atkinson (Mr Bean).*
2 ..... **(bad)** programme on TV?
.....
3 ..... **(popular)** musician in your country?
.....
4 ..... **(good)** sport to play?
.....
5 ..... **(beautiful)** woman in the world?
.....

8 **Fill in *of, than, in,* or *the.***

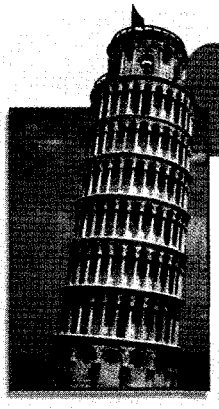
1 Neptune is ..... coldest planet in our solar system.
2 *War and Peace* is ..... best book I have ever read.
3 A car can travel much faster ..... a bicycle.
4 Jane is the prettiest girl ..... the class.
5 ..... largest planet in the solar system is Jupiter.
6 He likes cricket more ..... football.
7 The tallest building ..... the world is the Burj Dubai.
8 Brian is the tallest ..... all the boys.
9 Mr Brown is the most popular teacher ..... the school.
10 Kim is older ..... Colin.

9 **Put the adjectives/adverbs in brackets into the comparative or superlative form. Add any necessary words.**

A: What did you think of that history exam, Graig?
B: I thought it was **1)** .... **(difficult)** exam we've had so far.
A: Me too. The maths exam was **2)** .... **(hard)** the English one but it was **3)** .... **(straightforward).**
B: You're right and tomorrow we've got the geography exam.
A: Yes. I'm sure that will be **4)** .... **(easy)** all.
B: Really? I think it'll be **5)** .... **(complicated)** you think.
A: Well, I believe I'll do **6)** ..... **(good)** this year than last year in all my exams.
B: Good for you. I'll probably do **7)** ..... **(bad)** last year because I have studied **8)** .... **(little).**

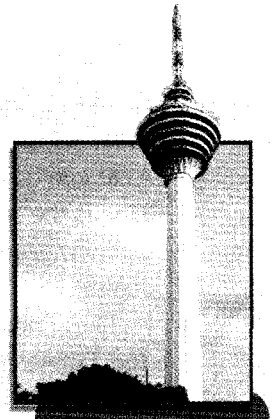
13 Comparatives - Superlatives

10 Use the information below to complete sentences 1-6 with the *comparative/ superlative* forms of the adjectives in brackets.



The Leaning Tower of Pisa - Italy

Built: 1173-1350
Height: 56 metres
Weight: 14,500 tons



The Kuala Lumpur Tower - Malaysia

Built: 1991-1995
Height: 421 metres
Weight: 100,000 tons

The Sears Tower - USA

Built: 1970 - 1974
Height: 442 metres
Weight: 222,500 tons

1 The Leaning Tower of Pisa is ► *older* **(old)** than the Sears Tower.
2 The Sears Tower is ..... **(heavy)** of the three towers.
3 The Leaning Tower of Pisa weighs ..... **(little)** than the Kuala Lumpur Tower.
4 The Leaning Tower of Pisa is ..... **(short)** than the Kuala Lumpur Tower.
5 The Sears Tower is ..... **(tall)** of the three towers.
6 The Kuala Lumpur Tower is ..... **(modern)** of the three towers.

11 Put the adjectives in brackets into the *superlative* form and write sentences about your city/town.

1 The **(beautiful)** building is ...
► *The most beautiful building in my city is the Prado Museum.*
2 The **(good)** food to eat ...
3 The **(nice)** restaurant ...
4 The **(popular)** place for young people ...
5 The **(hot)** month of the year ...

12 Write two sentences for each group of words, as in the example. Use *comparative* and *superlative* forms.

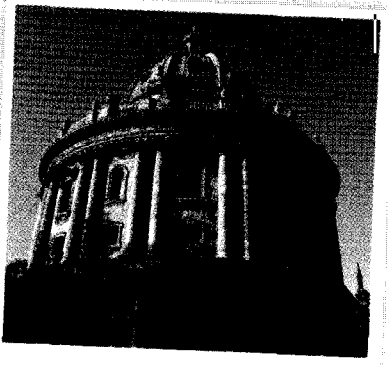
1 **transport:** a bicycle/a car/a plane **(fast)**
► *A car is faster than a bicycle.*
The plane is the fastest of all.
2 **films:** action/comedy/romance **(interesting)**
.....
.....
3 **food:** Italian/Chinese/French **(tasty)**
.....
.....
4 **subjects:** History/Art/Science **(easy)**
.....
.....
5 **sports:** football/bungee jumping/windsurfing **(exciting)**
.....
.....
6 **cities:** London/Madrid/Paris **(expensive)**
.....
.....

13 Use the adjectives in the correct form to complete the postcard below.

Dear Emma,
I'm so excited that you're coming to Oxford. I know you'll like it. It is one of 1) ► *the most beautiful* **(beautiful)** cities in England. It has one of 2) ..... **(famous)** universities in the world! The university buildings are also some of 3) ..... **(amazing)** buildings in all of Europe. The city of Cambridge is only two hours away. We can go there too if you like. Cambridge is 4) ..... **(small)** and 5) ..... **(quiet)** than Oxford, but it is just as pretty.
I can't wait to see you.

Love,

Charlotte



Too - Enough - As ... as/Less

13

Too – Enough

Too comes **before adjectives.** It has a **negative meaning** and shows that something is **more than enough, more than necessary** or **more than wanted.**

- **too + adjective + to-infinitive**
  *The coffee is **too hot to drink.*** (It's so hot that we can't drink it.)

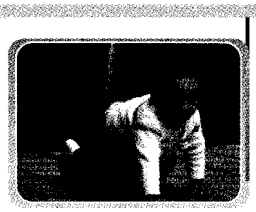
Enough comes **before nouns** but **after adjectives.** It has a **positive meaning** and shows that there is **as much of something as wanted** or **needed.**

adjective + enough
enough + noun } **+ to-infinitive**

*She is **old enough to walk** to school alone.* (She can walk to school alone.)
*We have **enough money to go** on holiday this year.* (We can go on holiday.)

- **not ... enough + to-infinitive** (negative meaning)
  *She is **not strong enough to lift** the suitcase.* (She can't lift the suitcase.)

- **too ... (for somebody/something) + to-infinitive** (negative meaning)
  *This watch is **too expensive for me to buy.*** (The watch is very expensive, I can't buy it.)



*She is **too young to walk** on her own.* (She can't walk.)

*She's **fast enough to win** the race.*

*Jamie is **as old as** Susie.*

As ... as/Less

- We use **(not) as + adjective + as** to show that people/things, etc are (not) similar. *Fiona is not **as thin as** Sue.*
- We use **less + adjective (positive form) + of/in** for two people or things to show inferiority. *This dress is **less expensive than** that one. (This dress **is cheaper than** that one.)*

1 **Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough*.**

1 It's ► *too* noisy in here. I can't do my homework.
2 I'm sorry but I can't meet you for lunch today, I'm ..... busy.
3 My little sister isn't tall ..... to reach the top shelf.
4 The kitten won't come near us. It's ..... scared.
5 I haven't got ..... flour to make a cake.
6 My dad says that when I'm old ..... to drive, he'll buy me a car.
7 There isn't ..... room in the car for seven people.
8 She isn't old ..... to get married.

2 **Complete the responses using *too* or *enough*.**

1 Can they buy that car? **(cheap)**
► Yes, *it is cheap enough.*
2 Can John do this puzzle? **(difficult)**
► No, *it's too difficult.*
3 Can she wear this jacket? **(small)**
No, ...
4 Can we walk to the supermarket? **(close)**
Yes, ...
5 Can you carry this suitcase? **(heavy)**
No, ...
6 Can Sam do that exercise? **(easy)**
Yes, ...

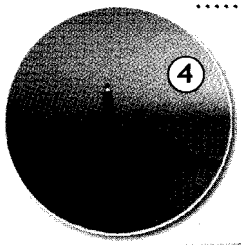
13 Too - Enough - As ... as/Less

3 Use the pictures and the phrases to make sentences using *too* and *enough*, as in the example.

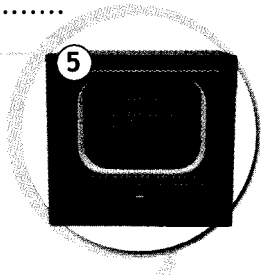
the boxes/light/carry
► *The boxes are light* ***enough*** *to carry.*

Claire/old/walk to school alone
.....
.....

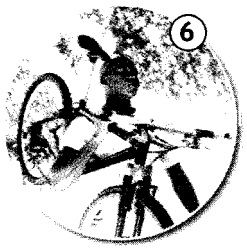
Jimmy/short/reach/the biscuits .....
.....



it/dark/swim/in the sea
.....
.....



the TV/old/work
.....
.....



he/strong/carry his bike
.....
.....

4 Fill in the gaps with *too*, *enough*, *as* or *less*.

1 Linda isn't tall ► *enough* to be a model. She's only 1.60 m.
2 This vase is ..... expensive than that one.
3 The soup is ..... hot to eat.
4 He isn't ..... hardworking as Doug.
5 This book is ..... interesting than this one.
6 Suzie is ..... young to stay at home by herself. She is only 6.
7 Bill isn't well ..... to go back to work.
8 She's ..... tall as her sister.

5 Complete the exchanges using *too* or *enough* and the adjective in brackets.

1 A: Why don't we have the party at Joanna's house?
B: We can't. Her house isn't ► *big enough* **(big)** to have a party.

2 A: Did they go on a picnic yesterday?
B: No, it was ..... **(cold)** to go on a picnic.

3 A: Have you got a car?
B: No, I'm not ..... **(old)** to drive yet.

4 A: Did you enjoy the horror film?
B: No, I was ..... **(scared)** to enjoy it.

5 A: Do you want to go out tonight?
B: No, I'm ..... **(tired)** to go out.

6 A: Did you go sailing yesterday?
B: No, it wasn't ..... **(windy)** to go sailing.

7 A: Did Nick join the basketball team?
B: No, he's ..... **(short)** to join.

8 A: Did you see Karen last night?
B: No, she was ..... **(busy)** to see me.

6 Complete the sentences. Use *as ... as*, *too*, *enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

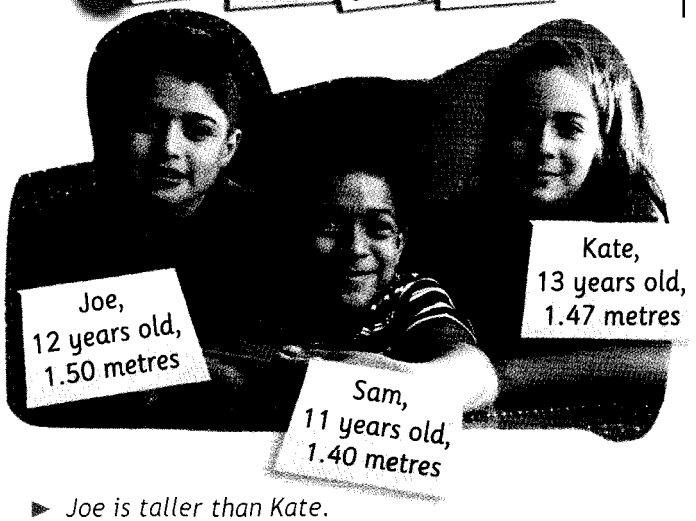
1 Mount Blanc isn't ► *as high as* **(high)** Mount Everest.
2 I didn't buy that laptop because it was .... **(expensive)**.
3 Your mobile phone is not .... **(modern)** mine.
4 Jeff isn't ..... **(clever)** to solve the maths problem.
5 When I'm 18, I'll be ..... **(old)** to vote.
6 Helen is ..... **(tall)** Kate.
7 That mountain is ..... **(difficult)** for me to climb.
8 Brian thinks the weather isn't .... **(nice)** it was last week.
9 Eating chocolate isn't .... **(healthy)** eating fruit and vegetables.

Too - Enough - As ... as/Less

13

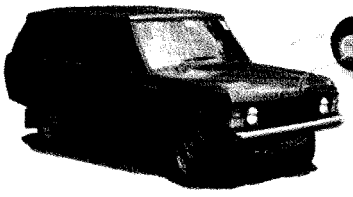
7 **Use the prompts to make sentences about the photos, as in the example.**

A tall | short | young | old

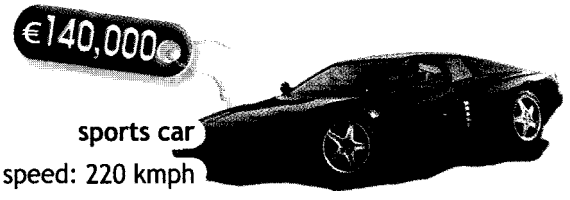


► *Joe is taller than Kate.*
Kate is taller than Sam.
Joe is the tallest.
Kate isn't as tall as Joe.

B fast | slow | cheap | expensive



jeep
top speed: 170kmph



sports car
top speed: 220 kmph

family car
top speed: 165 kmph

► *The sports car is faster than the jeep.*
The jeep is faster than the family car.
The sports car is the fastest.
The family car isn't as fast as the jeep.

Speaking

Look at the pictures of the three holiday destinations. Use these *adjectives* to compare them.

- cheap • short • long • good
- nice • expensive

France

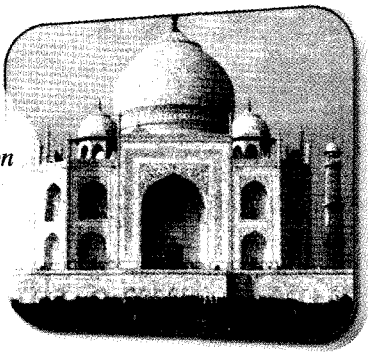
12 days
Hostel Guided tours
Only €675
(food not included)

Australia

20 days
5-star accommodation
Only € 2,370

India

14 days
3-star accommodation
Only € 970
(all inclusive)



► *The holiday in India is cheaper than the holiday in Australia.*

Writing

Write a paragraph comparing two cities in your country. Use these adjectives and your own ideas to compare them.

- big • small • quiet • noisy • exciting
- boring • dirty • clean • crowded

► *Madrid is bigger than ...*

Exploring Grammar (Unit 13)

• Comparatives – Superlatives

1 a) Circle the *comparative* and *superlative* forms of adjectives in the text and write them in the appropriate column below. How do we form them? Complete the missing forms.

AMAZING PLACES: Lechuguilla Cave, USA

Lechuguilla Cave is in New Mexico, USA. It is the 5th longest cave (193 kilometres long) in the world and the deepest cave in the USA (497 metres deep). Many people think it is the most beautiful cave in the world.

Inside Lechuguilla it is too dark to see anything without a torch and it is very quiet. Cavers say it is so quiet inside the cave that you can hear your heart beat. And it is incredibly hot. In fact, the temperature inside the cave is much warmer than the desert outside.

Before 1986, people thought that Lechuguilla Cave wasn't important enough to explore since they thought it was only 100 metres long. But one day, people dug through the cave floor and discovered that Lechuguilla was enormous!

Now every caver wants to go inside Lechuguilla because it is so beautiful. For example, water inside the cave is so clear that you can't even 'see' it! But Lechuguilla Cave is not open to the public. In fact, Lechuguilla is the most difficult cave in the world to get into. This is because scientists are the only people who can enter this cave.

adjective	comparative	superlative
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

b) Which word do we use to compare two people, things, etc? Which word do we use with the comparative form: *very* or *much*?

c) What are the comparative/superlative forms of: *hard, well, carefully, badly, far, much*?

2 Read the sentences. When do we use the structures in bold? Are there similar structures in your country?

a John **is as** hardworking **as** Jim.
b Bob **isn't as** hardworking **as** Jim.
c Bob is **less** hardworking than Jim.

3 Fill in the gaps with the *comparative* or *superlative* form of the adjectives/adverbs in brackets.

1 Southern Europe is ..... **(warm)** than Northern Europe.
2 Tony plays squash ..... **(well)** than me.
3 New York is ..... **(exciting)** city in the USA.
4 She came ..... **(early)** than her parents.
5 Lake Tanganyika is ..... **(deep)** lake in Africa.

• Too – Enough

4 Which of the sentences below has a *positive/ negative meaning*? Find two more sentences which have a negative meaning in the text.

a She is **old enough** to drive.
b He is **too tired** to play basketball.

5 Complete the sentences using *too* or *enough*.

1 He doesn't have ..... money to buy a car.
2 I haven't got ..... time to take a holiday this year.
3 The sea is ..... calm to surf.
4 It isn't warm ..... to go on a picnic today.
5 It's ..... cold to go out without a coat.
6 This soup is ..... salty for me to eat.
7 Gary is ..... young to live alone.
8 We have ..... flour to make a cake.

Revision (Units 1-13)

Circle the correct item.

1 Did Bill ..... out with you last night?
A come B comes C came

2 I think 'The Independent' is the ..... newspaper in the UK.
A good B better C best

3 Last night at 6 pm they ..... dinner.
A ate B are eating C were eating

4 There are a lot of ..... in that field.
A sheep B sheeps C sheep's

5 Today is hotter ..... yesterday.
A from B of C than

6 James ..... having a shower when the phone rang.
A were B is C was

7 She is tired, ... she?
A doesn't B isn't C is

8 Is Sasha ..... at her desk now?
A work B working C works

9 If you ..... to Paris, you will see the Eiffel Tower.
A *will go* B *go* C *goes*

10 Helen isn't as ..... as her sister.
A taller B tallest C tall

11 That looks heavy. I ..... you.
A is helping B help C 'll help

12 Tracey is ..... thinner than Laura.
A less B very C much

13 They ..... to the supermarket every Saturday.
A go B goes C are going

14 I ..... up very late yesterday.
A wakes B wake C woke

15 Unless you ....., you will fail the test.
A don't study B study C studies

16 Kathy is the smartest student ..... all.
A in B from C of

17 Lisa didn't ..... play sports when she was a child.
A used to B use to C use

18 ..... they got a CD player?
A Has B Have C Hasn't

19 If I ..... money, I would go on holiday.
A has B have C had

20 Are the ..... ready to leave?
A children's B childrens C children

21 Where ..... you go on holiday last summer?
A did B do C were

22 Nancy was washing the dishes while Tom ..... *reading the newspaper.*
A were B is C was

23 How ..... is your house from the beach?
A old B far C long

24 Are there ..... tomatoes in the fridge?
A some B any C a

25 If I ..... too much chocolate, I get sick.
A will eat B ate C eat

(Mark: ___ / 25x4 100)

14 Present Perfect

Form **subject + have/has + past participle**

Affirmative				Negative			
	Long Form	**Short Form**			**Long Form**	**Short Form**	
I/You	**have**	**'ve**	played	I/You	**have not**	**haven't**	played/
He/She/It	**has**	**'s**	/left.	He/She/It	**has not**	**hasn't**	left.
We/They	**have**	**'ve**		We/They	**have not**	**haven't**	

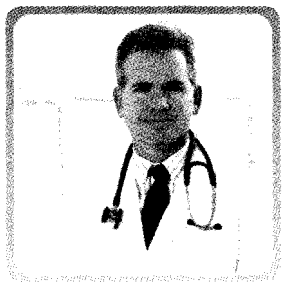
Interrogative			Short Answers
Have	I/you	played?/ left?	Yes, I/we **have**. No, I/we **haven't**.
Has	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it **has**. No, he/she/it **hasn't**.
Have	we/they		Yes, you/they **have**. No, you/they **haven't**.

- We form the present perfect with the auxiliary verb **have/has** and the **past participle** of the verb. We form the past participle of regular verbs by adding -ed to the verb.
  live – lived
- We form the past participle of irregular verbs differently.
  *sit – **sat*** (See the list of irregular verbs.)
- We form questions by putting **have/has** before the subject.
  Have you seen our new car?
- We form negations by putting **not** after **have/has.**
  *Paul **hasn't** finished yet.*

Use

We use the **present perfect** for:

- **actions which started in the past and still continue in the present.**
  *He **has worked** as a doctor since 1990.*
  (He started working as a doctor in 1990 and he is still a doctor.)



- **experiences.**
  *He **has tried** rock climbing.*

- **actions which have recently finished and their results are visible in the present.**
  *They **have done** their shopping.*
  (We can see that they have finished their shopping as there are bags in front of them.)

- **actions which happened at an unspecified time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because it is not important.**
  *Nancy **has bought** a new mobile phone.*
  (When did she buy it? We don't mention the exact time because it is not important. What is important is that she's got a new mobile phone.)

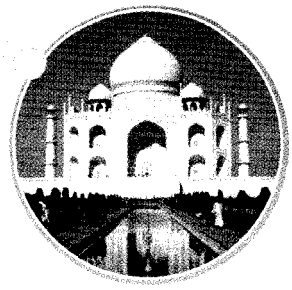
Present Perfect 14

Have gone (to) – Have been (to)

- We use **have gone (to)** to say that someone went somewhere and is still there.

*They **have gone** on a safari.*
(They are still there. They haven't come back yet.)

- We use **have been (to)** to say that someone went somewhere but he/she has come back.



*She's **been to** India twice.* (She went to India, but she has come back. She is no longer there.)

Time expressions used with the **present perfect:**

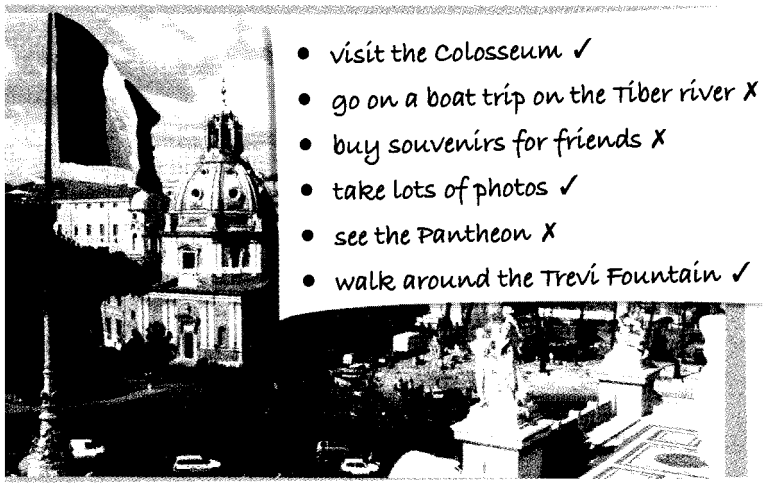
- **already (normally in affirmative sentences)**
  *We're not hungry. We have **already** eaten lunch.*
- **yet (normally in interrogative or negative sentences)**
  *Has Billy arrived **yet**?*
  *The train hasn't left **yet**.*
- **just (normally in statements to show that an action finished a few minutes earlier)**
  *I have **just** finished my homework.*
- **ever (normally in affirmative and interrogative sentences)**
  *This is the best book I have **ever** read.*
  *Have you **ever** met a famous person?*
- **never (negative meaning)**
  *Philip has **never** travelled abroad.*
- **for (= over a period of time)**
  *John has worked in this company **for** three years.*
- **since (= from a starting point in the past)**
  *Jenny hasn't come to school **since** Monday.*
- **recently (normally in affirmative sentences)**
  *They have **recently** moved to a new house.*
- **so far (normally in affirmative statements)**
  *She's sent us three postcards **so far**.*
- **this month/week/year**
  *I have read three books **this month**.*

1 **Write the past participles of the following verbs.**

1	go	► *gone*	8	eat	.....	15	swim	.....
2	see	.....	9	make	.....	16	fall	.....
3	do	.....	10	catch	.....	17	fly	.....
4	drink	.....	11	ring	.....	18	take	.....
5	bring	.....	12	leave	.....	19	give	.....
6	write	.....	13	feed	.....	20	read	.....
7	sing	.....	14	arrive	.....			

14 Present Perfect

2 **Jack is in Rome. Write what he has or hasn't done. Use *already* or *yet*.**



- visit the Colosseum ✓
- go on a boat trip on the Tiber river ✗
- buy souvenirs for friends ✗
- take lots of photos ✓
- see the Pantheon ✗
- walk around the Trevi Fountain ✓

1 ► *Jack has already visited the Colosseum.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

3 **Complete the questions using the verbs from the list. Then answer them about yourself.**

• fly • be • live • break • sleep • watch • try • plant

1 A: ► *Have you ever flown* on an aeroplane?
B: ► *Yes, I have./No, I haven't.*

2 A: ..... your arm?
B: .....

3 A: ..... in another country?
B: .....

4 A: ..... in a tent?
B: .....

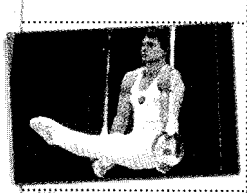
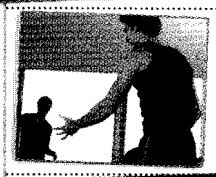
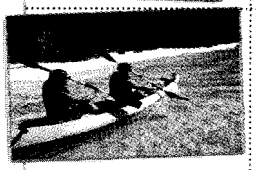
5 A: ..... to France?
B: .....

6 A: ..... a scary film?
B: .....

7 A: ..... a tree?
B: .....

8 A: ..... snorkelling?
B: .....

4 **a) Look at the table below and ask and answer questions, as in the example.**

	Joe	Emma	your friend
	✓	✗	
	✓	✓	
	✗	✓	
	✗	✗	

1 Joe / do gymnastics?
A: ► *Has Joe ever done gymnastics?*
B: ► *Yes, he has.*

2 Emma / do gymnastics?
A: .....
B: .....

3 Joe and Emma / play table tennis?
A: .....
B: .....

4 Joe / try kayaking?
A: .....
B: .....

5 Emma / try kayaking?
A: .....
B: .....

6 Joe and Emma / try snowboarding?
A: .....
B: .....

b) Ask your friend and complete the chart.

► *A: Have you ever done gymnastics?*
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Present Perfect 14

5 Read the sentences and choose the correct meaning.

1 I've lost my book.
(a) I haven't got it now.
b I didn't have it in the past but I have it now.

2 She has been a teacher since 1999.
a She isn't a teacher anymore.
b She is still a teacher.

3 They have gone to Paris.
a They are still in Paris.
b They have returned from Paris.

4 Lucy hasn't been well since Tuesday.
a Lucy was not well on Tuesday and she is not well now.
b Lucy is not well now but she was well on Tuesday.

5 We have been to the Louvre.
a We are still in the Louvre.
b We went to the Louvre and we came back.

6 I've just pulled a muscle.
a I'm in pain now.
b It does not hurt anymore.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *present perfect*.

1 A: Did you like the film *Star Wars*?
B: I don't know. I ► *'ve never seen* **(never/see)** it.

2 A: Do you know Henry?
B: Yes, I ..... **(meet)** him once before.

3 A: What time does the plane take off?
B: It ..... **(just/take off)**.

4 A: Did Sally like these biscuits?
B: She ..... **(not/taste)** them yet.

5 A: How's Philip?
B: I don't know. I ..... **(not/speak)** to him since Tuesday.

6 A: Can I read your magazine?
B: Sorry! I ..... **(not/finish)** with it yet.

7 Make sentences using the words below, as in the example. Use *for* or *since*.

1 he/not come/to school/a week
► *He hasn't come to school for a week.*

2 Jenny/be/a nurse/1995
.....

3 we /live/in Canada/ten years
.....

4 he/be in Cairo/Friday
.....

5 she/not buy/anything new/December
.....

6 they/not visit/their grandparents/last week
.....

7 I/not travel/abroad/last summer
.....

8 he/not hear/from Emily/a long time
.....

9 they/not have/dinner/at a restaurant/ages
.....

10 we/be/at work/8 o'clock
.....

8 Fill in the sentences with the correct words from the box.

• just • since • for • this week • ever • never • yet • so far

1 She's played in two international competitions ► *so far*.
2 William has been ill ..... Sunday.
3 We have been to the theatre twice ..... .
4 I have ..... finished my report. I finished it five minutes ago.
5 Betty and Julie have been friends ..... many years.
6 I haven't been to the new shopping centre ..... . I think I'll go sometime next week.
7 This is the most beautiful place I have ..... seen.
8 I have ..... been to China. I hope I'll go some day.

14 Present Perfect

9 **Complete the text with the correct form of the *present perfect*.**

Thierry Henry: FOOTBALL STAR

Thierry Henry is a famous French footballer who is one of the world's best players. Henry **1)** ► *has loved* **(love)** football ever since he was a child. He **2)** ..... **(have)** a very successful career so far and he **3)** ..... **(win)** many football awards. He **4)** ..... **(score)** more goals for France in international competitions than any other player in France's history! It **5)** ..... **(not/be)** easy for him, but his parents and friends **6)** ..... **(help)** him a lot. Henry **7)** ..... **(play)** for some of the best clubs in the world, including Arsenal, Juventus and FC Barcelona. **8)** ..... **(you/ever/see)** Henry play? Both fans and coaches love him because he runs very fast and scores a lot of goals.

10 **Fill in *have/has gone (to)* or *have/has been (to)* in the correct form.**

1 A: Is Patrick there?
B: No, he ► *has gone* out, but he'll be back soon.

2 A: David speaks Spanish very well.
B: That's because he ..... Spain many times.

3 A: ..... you ever ..... mountain climbing?
B: Yes, I have. I went two years ago.

4 A: Where are the children?
B: They aren't here. They ..... their friend's house.

5 A: ..... you ever ..... Rome?
B: No, I haven't. But my sister ..... just ..... there. She'll be back next week.

6 A: Where do you want to go today?
B: Let's go to the zoo. We ..... not ..... there for a long time.

11 **Fill in the gaps with *have/has been (to)* or *have/has gone (to)*.**

Philip: Hi, Emma. Do you know where Claire and Alex are?
Emma: Yes. They **1)** ► *have gone to* Rome for the weekend.
Philip: Really? Lucky them. I love Rome. **2)** ..... you ever ..... there?
Emma: No, but I **3)** ..... Florence and Venice. Have you?
Philip: Yes. But I like Rome better! Hey, your brother is away too, isn't he? Where **4)** ..... he .....?
Emma: To Spain on a school trip and I'm really jealous because I **5)** ..... never ..... to Spain.

Speaking

In pairs, ask and answer questions about yourselves. Use the ideas below and the correct form of the *present perfect*.

1 see/ever/a shark?
► *A: Have you ever seen a shark?*
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
2 swim/ever/in the sea/at night?
3 fail/ever/a test?
4 be/ever/to a football match?
5 play/ever/baseball?
6 eat/ever/in an Indian restaurant?
7 try/ever/skydiving?
8 ride/ever/a motorcycle?
9 do/ever/judo?
10 meet/ever/a famous person?

Writing

Use your answers from the Speaking activity to write sentences about what your partner has or hasn't done.

► *Marco has never seen a shark.*

Present Perfect vs Past Simple 15

Present Perfect

We use the **present perfect** for:

- **actions which happened at an unstated time in the past.**
  She has had an operation.
  (When? We don't know. The time is not stated.)

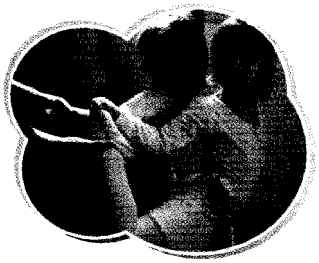
- **actions which started in the past and still continue.**
  They have worked as architects for 15 years.
  (They started working as architects fifteen years ago and they are still architects.)

Time expressions used with the present perfect: for, since, yet, already, just, etc.

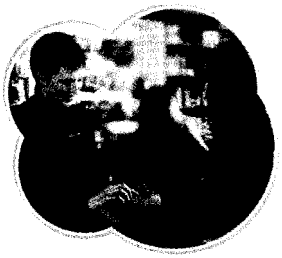
Past Simple

We use the **past simple** for:

- **actions that happened at a stated time in the past.**
  Chloe started ballet classes last week.
  (When? Last week.)



- **actions which started and finished in the past.**
  Claire worked in a camera shop for three years. (Claire worked there for three years, then she left. She doesn't work there any more.)



BUT *Claire has worked in this camera shop for three years.* (Claire is still working for the same camera shop.)

Time expressions used with the past simple: ago, yesterday, last week/month/year/Friday, etc.

1 **Match column A to Column B.**

	A		B
1	b	They went to Australia	a abroad since 2004.
2		We haven't heard	b to visit their cousins last winter.
3		The Smiths have visited	c since she was 12.
4		Rita! I haven't seen	d five Asian countries so far.
5		I finished my report	e for five years before he returned to England.
6		John lived in Rome	f you for a long time!
7		Alice hasn't played the violin	g ten minutes ago.
8		He hasn't travelled	h from Molly for two weeks.

15 Present Perfect vs Past Simple

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.

1 Mr and Mrs Brown ▶ *won* **(win)** the lottery last year.
2 Alex ..... **(not/play)** tennis for months.
3 ..... **(you/ever/try)** Thai food?
4 First Fred ..... **(brush)** his teeth and then he ..... **(go)** to bed.
5 Last week, Kate ..... **(fall)** off her bicycle and ..... **(twist)** her ankle.
6 I ..... **(not/do)** my homework yet.
7 Jemma ..... **(start)** learning Chinese four years ago.
8 John ..... **(not/see)** Claire since they were at university together.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

1 A: ▶ *Have you ever been* **(you/ever/be)** to Russia?
B: Yes, I ..... **(go)** there last year.

2 A: I ..... **(not/see)** Pam for a long time!
B: Really? She ..... **(be)** at the library this morning.

3 A: ..... **(you/clean)** your room yet?
B: Yes, I ..... **(tidy)** it an hour ago.

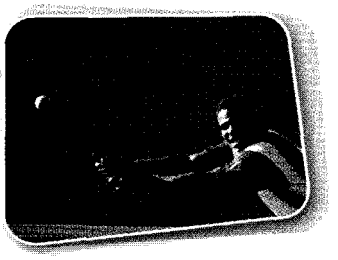
4 A: ..... **(they/ever/fly)** on a plane?
B: Yes, they ..... **(travel)** to France last year.

5 A: ..... **(you/ever/eat)** Greek food?
B: Yes, I ..... **(try)** it for the first time last month.

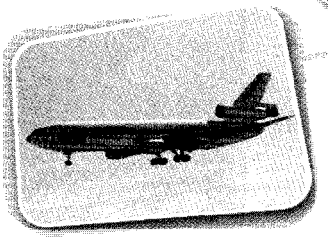
6 A: ..... **(you/find)** a new flat yet?
B: Yes, I ..... **(move)** into one last week.

4 In pairs, act out dialogues, as in the example.

1 go/to Canada (When?)
▶ *A: Have you ever been to Canada?*
B: Yes, I have.
A: When did you go?
B: I went in 2004. etc



2 play/tennis (When?)



3 travel/by plane (Where?)

4 win/a medal (When?)

5 buy/anything expensive (What?)

6 meet/a famous person (Who?)

7 ride/a horse (When?)

Present Perfect vs Past Simple 15

5 **Use the time expressions to write sentences about yourself.**

• two weeks ago • for • since • last month
• just • yet • already • yesterday • never
• last year

1 ► *I went to the theatre two weeks ago.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
9 .....
10 .....

6 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.**

Sam: Hi Jesse! Where **1)** ► *have you been* **(you/be)**? I **2)** ..... **(not/see)** you for ages!
Jesse: I know. I'm sorry. I **3)** ..... **(be)** really busy recently.
Sam: Doing what?
Jesse: Learning how to drive!
Sam: Really? That's great!
Jesse: And guess what! Last week, I **4)** ..... **(sit)** my driving test and I **5)** ..... **(pass)**! I have my licence now!
Sam: Congratulations! So, are you going to buy a car?
Jesse: Yes. I **6)** ..... **(already/start)** to look for one. I **7)** .... **(not/find)** anything yet though.
Sam: Well, let me know if you want any help. When I **8)** ..... **(buy)** my car last year, I **9)** ..... **(find)** some good car dealerships.
Jesse: Thanks. I will.

7 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.**

Dear Katie,
Tony and I are now in the Alps. We **1)** ► *arrived* **(arrived)** two days ago and you won't believe it but I **2)** .... **(already/injure)** myself! Yesterday, we **3)** ..... **(go)** mountain climbing. We **4)** ..... **(decide)** to go up a very steep path but it **5)** ..... **(be)** full of rocks. I **6)** ..... **(slip)** on one, and **7)** ..... **(fall)** and **8)** ..... **(break)** my leg. It **9)** ..... **(not/hurt)** much at first but after a few minutes I was in a lot of pain. Tony **10)** ..... **(take)** me to the hospital and the doctor **11)** ..... **(put)** a cast on my leg. Now I can't do anything!
Well, I hope you are OK. **12)** ..... **(you/decide)** where you are going on holiday yet?
Write soon please!
Love,
Chloe

Speaking

Read the notes about Roger Federer, who is a famous tennis player. In pairs, ask and answer questions about his life and achievements using the phrases below. Use the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

- be born/8th Aug 1981
- grow up/Switzerland
- start/play tennis/at the age of six
- win/12 grand slam tournaments so far
- not get/married/yet
- be/world number 1 tennis player/since 2004
- receive/the 'World Sportsman of the Year' award/three times

► *A: When was Roger Federer born?*
B: On 8th August 1981. Where did he grow up?

Writing

Write a short paragraph about Roger Federer for your school magazine, using the notes from the Speaking activity.

► *Roger Federer was born on 8th August 1981.*

Exploring Grammar (Units 14-15)

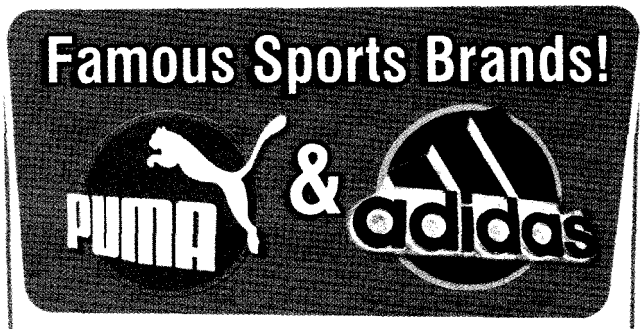
• Present Perfect

1 a) **Read the text and look at the highlighted verb forms. Which expresses:**

- actions which happened at an unstated time in the past?
- actions which started in the past and still continue?
- experiences?

b) **What tense is used? What time expressions go with this tense?**

c) **How do we form the *negative* and *interrogative* of the present perfect?**



Have you heard of Puma and adidas? Of course you have! Puma and adidas are two of the most famous sportswear brands in the world. Both teenagers and professional athletes love their quality and style. Footballer and celebrity David Beckham has played in his adidas football boots for many years now. Tennis star Serena Williams has won many titles wearing her Puma tennis dress. Have you ever tried running in a pair of Puma or adidas trainers? What did you think of them? Are you a Puma fan.... or an adidas fan? Do you think one brand is better than the other? Two brothers called Rudi and Adi Dassler certainly did. Why? Because Rudi Dassler created Puma and Adi Dassler created adidas. The two brothers didn't like each other at all and as a result, Puma and adidas have been in competition with each other from the beginning. It's a shame they compete because both companies are very successful and popular. How successful? Well, in 2007, adidas sold more than €10 billion worth of sportswear and Puma sold more than €2.5 billion. What clever businessmen the Dassler brothers were!

• Present Perfect vs Past Simple

2 **Name the tenses of the verbs in bold in the sentences (1-3) and then match them to their uses (a-c).**

1 ☐ We **went** to the theatre last Sunday.
2 ☐ He's **worked** here since 2002.
3 ☐ John **came** into the office, **took off** his coat and **sat** down.

a an action which happened at a stated time in the past
b actions which took place immediately after one another
c an action which started in the past and still continues in the present

3 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.**

1 Olivia ..... **(clean)** her room an hour ago.
2 Denise ..... **(take)** Spanish lessons last summer.
3 Jack ..... **(call)** his wife three times so far this morning.
4 We ..... **(not/speak)** to Ben for a long time.
5 ..... **(Robert/read)** the book yet?
6 Chloe ..... **(finish)** work and then she ..... **(go)** to the gym.
7 ..... **(you/ever/see)** a penguin?
8 I ..... **(be)** at work since 9 o'clock this morning.

4 **Underline the correct item.**

1 Amy hasn't graduated from university **yet/already**.
2 They have been friends **since/for** 1990.
3 Peter has **already/ever** washed the car.
4 Has he **ever/yet** travelled to Italy?
5 My brother has **just/ever** won the competition.
6 Liz has been on the phone **for/since** ages!

Revision (Units 1-15)

Circle the correct item.

1 The lights ..... off while Karen was reading a magazine.
A go B went C were going

2 My dad ..... eats out; he says it's too expensive.
A usually B always C never

3 Tim hasn't paid his electricity bill ..... .
A just B yet C since

4 Irene stood ..... of the café and waited for Jim.
A next to B near C in front

5 Pete and Mitch left ..... skateboards at Jamie's house.
A they B them C their

6 What was Cathy ..... last night at 9 o'clock?
A do B doing C does

7 I believe it ..... this afternoon.
A rains B is raining C will rain

8 ..... you seen the new James Bond film yet?
A Did B Does C Have

9 If Tom had the time, he ..... up golf.
A will take B would take C takes

10 This boy is ..... young to talk. He's only one.
A enough B as C too

11 Is Sam still here?
No, he ..... about an hour ago.
A has left B left C was leaving

12 If you ..... me some money, I will pay you back tomorrow.
A lend B will lend C are lending

13 Jeff is the ..... player on the team.
A worst B worse C bad

14 Luke ..... at the moment.
A is studying B studies C studied

15 Nancy runs much ..... than me.
A fast B faster C fastest

16 Anna ..... the plants yesterday.
A watered B has watered
C was watering

17 We ..... our flight if we don't hurry.
A have missed B miss C will miss

18 Jerry usually ..... up late at the weekend.
A get B is getting C gets

19 York is ..... crowded as London.
A much B not as C more

20 What time ..... tomorrow?
A we meet B are we meeting
C have we met

21 That is ..... car.
A Sally's and Ben B Sally and Ben's
C Sally's and Ben's

22 Julie has got blonde hair, ... she?
A hasn't B haven't C doesn't

23 Have you ever ..... to EuroDisney?
A be B gone C been

24 Whose books are .....?
Tony's.
A these B this C that

25 Steven ..... three art galleries in Paris so far.
A visited B has visited
C was visiting

(Mark: 25x4 ___/100)

16 Countable/Uncountable Nouns - A/An - Some/Any - Every

	COUNTABLE NOUNS		UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
	Singular	Plural	
Affirmative	There is **an** orange.	There are **some** oranges.	There is **some** orange juice.
Negative	There isn't **an** orange.	There aren't **any** oranges.	There isn't **any** orange juice.
Interrogative	Is there **an** orange?	Are there **any** oranges?	Is there **any** orange juice?

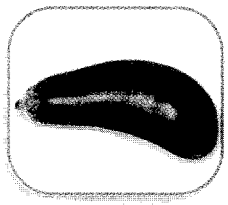
- **Countable nouns** are nouns which **can be counted** and **have a singular and plural form.** *one hat, two hats, three hats*
- **Uncountable nouns** are nouns which **cannot be counted** and they usually **have no plural form.** *cheese (NOT: ~~one cheese~~)*
- We use **a/an** in **affirmative, negative** and **interrogative** sentences with **countable nouns in the singular.**
  *There is **a** bottle. There isn't **a** lemon. Is there **an** apple?*
- We can **use a/an** when there is **an adjective before a noun.** We **don't use a/an** before adjectives if they **are not followed by a noun.** *This is our boat. It is **fast**. It is **a fast** boat. It is also **an expensive** boat.*
- We use **some** in **affirmative sentences** with **plural countable nouns** and with **uncountable nouns.**
  *We need **some** bananas and **some** coffee.*

*There is **a** cabbage. There is **an** onion. There is **some** bread. There are **some** potatoes. There aren't **any** eggs. Are there **any** peppers? No, there aren't.*

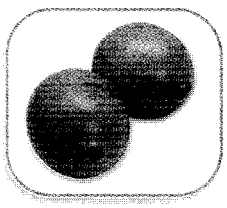
Note: We can use **some** in **interrogative sentences** to make **offers** or **requests.**
*Would you like **some** biscuits?* (offer) *Can I have **some** milk?* (request)

- We use **any** in **negative** and **interrogative** sentences with **countable nouns in the plural** and **uncountable** nouns. *Are there **any** eggs in the fridge? No, there aren't **any** eggs.*
  *Is there **any** sugar? No, there isn't **any** sugar.*
- We use **every** before singular countable nouns. ***Every** person in my family has got their own car.*

1 **Fill in with *a, an* or *some*. Mark which ones are *countable (C)* or *uncountable (U)* nouns.**

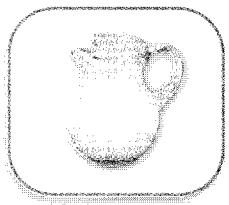


1 ► *an* aubergine *(C)*

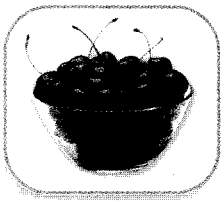


2 ..... lemons

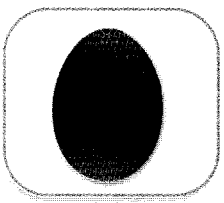
3 ..... hamburger



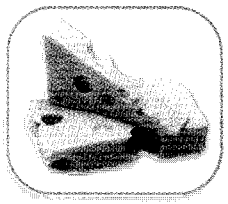
4 ..... milk



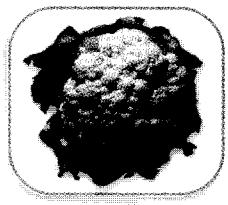
5 ..... cherries



6 ..... egg



7 ..... cheese



8 ..... cauliflower

Countable/Uncountable Nouns - A/An - Some/Any - Every 16

2 Circle the correct item.

1 Are there ..... tomatoes in the fridge?
(A) any B an C some

2 Would you like ..... orange?
A a B an C any

3 Tracey has got ..... beautiful house.
A any B a C an

4 Tom goes to the gym ..... day.
A any B some C every

5 We need ..... flour to make a cake.
A some B any C a

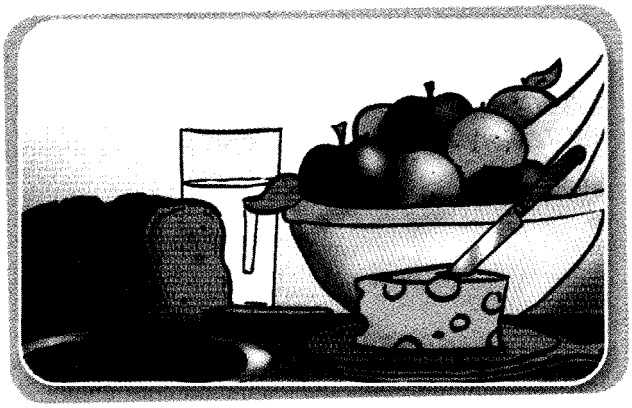
6 Can I have ..... bread, please?
A any B some C an

7 Is there ..... bottle of ketchup in the fridge?
A an B a C any

8 Claire has got a guitar lesson ..... Tuesday.
A some B any C every

3 Look at the picture, then use the words to make sentences, as in the example. Use *some* or *any*.

butter | milk | sugar | oranges | tea | biscuits | apples | egg | banana | bread | cheese



1 ► *There isn't any butter on the table.*
2 ► *There's some milk on the table.*

4 Complete the dialogues with: *some, any, every, a/an.*

1 A: What did you have for lunch today?
B: ► *A* sandwich and ..... apple.

2 A: Did you get ..... presents at your party?
B: Yes. I got ..... T-shirt, ... books and ..... money from my parents.

3 A: What's this?
B: It's ..... old camera.

4 A: I really love this band!
B: Me, too! I've got ..... CD they've made so far.

5 Look at the shopping basket. Fill in *some, any* or *a*. Underline the correct verb.

1 There **is/isn't** ► *any* cheese in their basket.
2 There **is/isn't** ..... carton of eggs.
3 There **are/aren't** ..... bananas.
4 There **are/aren't** ..... grapes.
5 There **are/aren't** ..... biscuits.
6 There **is/isn't** ..... lemonade.

6 Jenny and Melissa are going on a picnic. Complete their conversation with *a, some* or *any*.

Jenny: Hi, Melissa! Are you ready?
Melissa: Almost! I'm packing the picnic basket now. I've got **1)** ► *some* fruit, **2)** ..... sandwiches and **3)** ..... packet of crisps.
Jenny: Have you got **4)** ..... drinks?
Melissa: Yes, I've got **5)** ..... juice and **6)** ..... bottle of coke.
Jenny: Have you got **7)** ..... plastic plates?
Melissa: No, I haven't got **8)** ..... .
Jenny: That's OK. I've got **9)** ..... . Don't forget to take **10)** ..... blanket for us to sit on.
Melissa: Don't worry, I won't.

16 Some/Any/No/Every + body (one)/thing/where

Affirmative			
Adjectives	**Pronouns**		**Adverbs**
	people	**things**	**places**
some	someone/ somebody	something	somewhere
any	anyone/ anybody	anything	anywhere

*The skiers are **somewhere** in the Alps. The ski instructor is telling them **something**. **Everybody** is listening to him.*

Negative			
Adjectives	**Pronouns**		**Adverbs**
	people	**things**	**places**
no/not any	no one/ not anyone nobody/ not anybody	nothing/ not anything	nowhere/ not anywhere

Interrogative			
Adjectives	**Pronouns**		**Adverbs**
	people	**things**	**places**
any	anyone/ anybody	anything	anywhere

- We use **some** and its compounds **(someone/ somebody, something** and **somewhere)** in **positive sentences.** We can also use them in **interrogative sentences** to make an **offer**, a **request** or when we **expect a positive answer.**
  *There is **someone** at the door.*
  *Can I tell you **something**?* (We expect a positive answer.)

- We use **any** and its compounds **(anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere)** in **negative** and **interrogative sentences.**
  *There isn't **any** cake left.* (negation)
  *Do you need **anything** else?* (question)

  We can also use them in **positive sentences** meaning "It doesn't matter who/which/what/ where, etc".
  *You can ask **anything** you want.* (= It doesn't matter what.)

- We use **no** and its compounds **(no one/nobody, nothing, nowhere)** in **negative sentences.**
  *There's **nobody** at home.* (= There **isn't anybody** at home.)

- We use **every** and its compounds **(everyone/ everybody, everything** and **everywhere)** in **affirmative, interrogative** and **negative** sentences. We use a singular verb with these words.
  Everything is ready for the party.
  (NOT: ~~Everything are~~ ready for the party.)

Some/Any/No/Every + body (one)/thing/where

16

1 **Use *something, someone, anything, anyone, nobody, anywhere* or *nowhere* to complete the sentences, as in the example.**

1 A: I think there's ► *someone* at the door.
B: You're right. I'll go and see who it is.

2 A: Could ..... help me fix this?
B: Sure. Let me have a look.

3 A: I'm hungry. I want to eat ..... .
B: Well, there are some sandwiches in the fridge.

4 A: Are you doing ..... tonight?
B: Yes. I'm going to the cinema. Do you want to come?

5 A: Have you seen my car keys .....?
B: Yes, they're on the kitchen table.

6 A: Did you book a table for tomorrow?
B: I called the restaurant but ..... answered. I'll try later.

7 A: Where are you going on holiday?
B: ..... . We're staying home this year.

2 **Fill in the gaps with *every* and its compounds.**

1 A: Do you do any exercise?
B: Yes, I go jogging ► *every* morning.

2 A: Where has ..... gone?
B: They've all gone to the beach.

3 A: Do you need anything else from the supermarket?
B: No, thanks. I have ..... I need.

4 A: Why is there water .....?
B: Because I just spilt my drink.

3 **Underline the correct item.**

1 We went shopping but we didn't buy **something/anything**.
2 When I came home, **someone/everyone** had gone out.
3 **Anything/Everything** in this shop is half price.
4 **Nobody/Anybody** came to my party and I was very sad.
5 I left my glasses **somewhere/anywhere** in the house.
6 Does **anyone/someone** have a pen I can borrow?
7 Can I have **any/some** milk, please?
8 I've looked **somewhere/everywhere** for my purse but I didn't find it **nowhere/anywhere**.

4 **Complete Alicia's email. Use the words in the list.**

everyone / nothing / anything / everything / some / someone

New Message

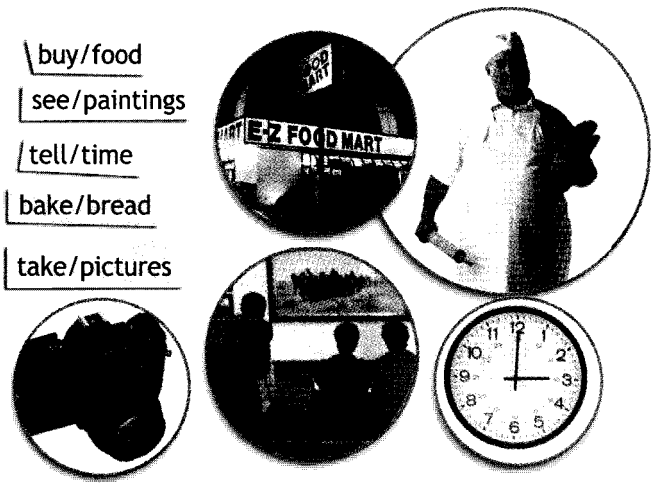
Hi Denise!
Greetings from Brazil. We're having a lot of fun here. **1)** *Everyone* is getting ready for the carnival tonight. **2)** ..... told us yesterday where to get **3)** ..... colourful costumes. They cost almost **4)** ..... to buy! In fact, **5)** ..... is really cheap here. Is there **6)** ..... I can get for you while I'm here?
Let me know.

Alicia

Speaking

In pairs, ask and answer, as in the example. Use the ideas below or your own ideas.

buy/food
see/paintings
tell/time
bake/bread
take/pictures



• supermarket • baker • camera
• clock • art gallery

► *A: It's somewhere that you can buy food.*
B: A supermarket.

17 A lot of - Much/Many - A few/Few - A little/Little

- We normally use **a lot of/lots of** in **affirmative sentences** with **plural countable nouns** and **uncountable nouns.** We omit **of** when **a lot/lots** is not followed by a noun.
  *Laura's got **a lot of/lots of** DVDs. There's **a lot of** orange juice in the fridge.*
  BUT *Have you got **many** books? Yes, I've got **a lot/lots**.* (*NOT*: ~~a lot of/lots of~~)
- We normally use **much** and **many** in **questions** and **negations.**
  Much is followed by **uncountable nouns** and **many** is followed by **plural countable nouns.**
  *Is there **much** tea in the teapot? There isn't **much** jam left in the jar.*
  *Have you got **many** photos? I haven't got **many** photos.*
- We use **how much** and **how many** in **questions.**
  How much + uncountable noun (amount) *How much cheese do you want? Not much.*
  How many + countable noun (number) *How many sisters have you got? Two.*

*Sophie has **a lot of/lots of** carrots.*

	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative	a lot (of)/lots (of)	a lot (of)/lots (of)
Negative	(not) many	(not) much
Interrogative	(how) many	(how) much

- **Too many** can be used with **plural countable nouns** and has a **negative meaning.** It shows that there is more of something than is wanted or needed. *There are **too many** flowers in that vase.*
- **Too much** can be used with **uncountable nouns** and has a **negative meaning.** It shows that there is more of something than is wanted or needed. *There's **too much salt** in this soup.*

*Sophie has got **a few** carrots. She can make a carrot cake.* (not many but enough)

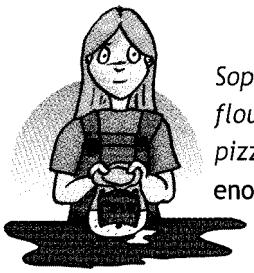
We use **a few/few** with **plural countable nouns** (apples, pears, etc).

- **A few** means **not many, but enough.**
  *I've got **a few** lemons. I'll make some lemonade.*
- **Few** means **hardly any/almost none** and can go with **very** for emphasis.
  *There are **(very) few** biscuits in the box. It's almost empty.*

*Sophie has got (very) **few** carrots. She can't make a carrot cake.* (almost none)

We use **a little/little** with **uncountable nouns** (milk, honey, water, etc).

- **A little** means **not much, but enough.**
  *She's got **a little** time. She can go shopping.*
- **Little** means **hardly any/almost nothing** and can go with **very** for emphasis. *I've got **(very) little** bread. There's not enough for all of us.*



*Sophie has got **a little** flour. She can make a pizza.* (not much but enough)

*Sophie has got (very) **little** flour. She can't make a pizza.* (almost none)

A lot of - Much/Many - A few/Few - A little/Little

17

1 **Complete the sentences with *much, many, a lot of, how much* or *how many*.**

1 A: ► *How much* coffee do you drink each day?
B: Not ► *much*. About two cups.

2 A: How was John's party?
B: Great! Everyone had ..... fun.

3 A: ..... did your jacket cost?
B: Not ..... . It was only £20.

4 A: ..... eggs do I need to make an omelette?
B: Not ..... . Only two.

5 A: ..... pocket money do you get?
B: Not ..... . £5 per week.

2 **Fill in the gaps with *too much* or *too many*.**

1 He's got ► *too many* books. He doesn't know where to put them all.
2 Don't eat ..... sweets. They are bad for your teeth.
3 I spent ..... money this month. I can't pay my bills now.
4 You put ..... sugar in my coffee. It's too sweet now.
5 There were ..... people at the party last night.
6 There's ..... traffic today. We won't get to work on time.

3 **Fill in the gaps with *(a) few* or *(a) little*.**

1 A: How much milk do you want in your coffee?
B: Only ► *a little*, please.

2 A: What did you do during your flight?
B: I read ..... magazines and I slept for an hour.

3 A: Is there any cake left?
B: There's very ..... left.

4 A: Do you speak Spanish?
B: No, I know very ..... words in Spanish.

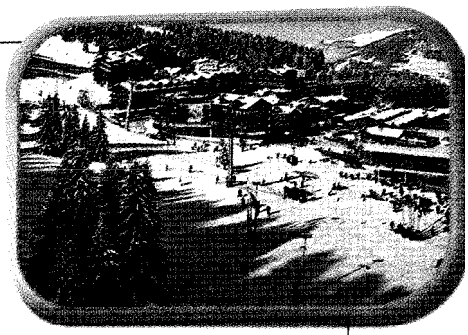
5 A: When are you coming back?
B: Soon. I'm only going away for ..... days.

6 A: I think this soup needs more flavour.
B: OK. I will add ..... more salt.

7 A: We must hurry.
B: That's true. We have very ..... time.

8 A: Poor him! He looks lonely.
B: He's very shy and has very ..... friends.

4 **Complete the text with *a lot of, much* or *many*.**



Courchevel is one of France's most famous ski destinations.
1) ► *A lot of* rich and famous people spend their holidays there every year. In fact, there aren't **2)** ..... ski resorts as nice as Courchevel! It has **3)** ..... great restaurants, beautiful hotels and expensive shops. But don't worry if you don't have **4)** ..... money. There are **5)** ..... cheap places to stay and eat for people who are on a budget. And the skiing is fantastic. It's perfect for both beginner and expert skiers, because there are **6)** ..... ski paths to choose from. Everyone loves Courchevel. Why not come and see why!

Speaking

In pairs, use the nouns to ask and answer questions about your eating/drinking habits. Use: *a lot of, (not) much/many, (a) few, (a) little*.

• juice • vegetables • spaghetti • meat
• fruit • chocolate • pizza • coffee

► *A: How much juice do you drink every day/week?*
B: I don't drink much juice. I drink a lot of water.

Writing

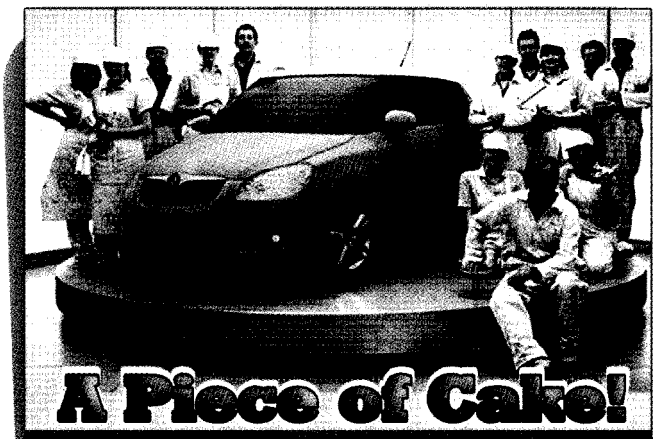
Use your answers from the Speaking activity to write a paragraph about you and your partner's eating and drinking habits.

► *I drink a lot of juice, but Ben drinks a lot of water.*

Exploring Grammar (Units 16-17)

• Countable/Uncountable nouns – A/An – Some/Any/No/ Every

1 **What is a *countable/uncountable noun*? Read the text. Say whether the underlined nouns are *countable* or *uncountable*.**



Skoda-The car that's good enough to eat!

In the UK, an advertisement by the car maker Skoda, has got everybody talking. It shows some chefs making a life-size model of a Skoda car entirely out of cake! That's right, a car that you can eat!

Do you want to know how they did it? Well, first they found some very talented chefs. Next, they hired a large kitchen for a few days. Lastly, they bought a lot of sugar, flour and chocolate. How much? Well, 330kg of sugar, 100kg of flour and 52kg of chocolate to be exact! Oh, and they also used a little raspberry jam, some sweets, and a lot of fudge. Yum!

The chefs worked for 10 days to build the cake-car. They did an excellent job. But what happened to the cake when they finished it? How many people got to eat it? Well, the answer is: no one did! After several days under the hot studio lights, the cake wasn't safe to eat. The chefs had to throw it away. Imagine that! They baked such a tasty cake and they didn't eat any of it! What a pity!

2 **a) Look at the highlighted items. When do we use *a/an*?**

b) When do we use *some/any/no/every and their compounds*? Which of these words can you use to make an offer, a request? Find examples in the text.

c) Which *compounds* are used for people, things and places?

3 **Underline the correct item.**

1 Did you go **nowhere/anywhere** last night?
2 There is **someone/anyone** on the phone for you.
3 I need to buy **anything/something** for Tom's birthday.
4 He doesn't know **anybody/somebody** here.
5 Andy said **something/anything** I didn't like.
6 I left my glasses **somewhere/anywhere** in the house.
7 I'm bored. There's **nothing/something** to do here.
8 **Everything/Something** you need is on the table.

• A Lot of – Much - Many – (A) Few – (A) Little

4 **a) Put the words/phrases in the list below in the correct box. Find examples in the text.**

a lot of, much, many, (a) little, (a) few

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
.....	.....
.....	.....

b) How do *a little/little, a few/few* differ in meaning? Give examples.

c) Circle the correct answer.

1 How **much / many** milk do you drink every day?
2 There is **a few / a lot of** flour in the cupboard.
3 How **many / much** eggs do you need to make an omelette?
4 There isn't **much / many** coffee left. We need to buy some.
5 We've got **a few / a little** apples. Let's make an apple pie.
6 Are you hungry? There's a **little / a few** chicken left.

Revision (Units 1-17)

Circle the correct item.

1 The cat is small ..... to fit through the fence.
A enough B too C as

2 She ..... her grandmother every Sunday.
A call B calls C is calling

3 Max ..... three cities in Italy so far.
A has visited B visited C was visiting

4 Can I have ..... tea, please?
A any B a few C some

5 I'm hungry. I ..... make a sandwich.
A going to B will C won't

6 How ..... did your TV cost?
A much B few C many

7 Daniel is the ..... intelligent boy in the class.
A most B more C much

8 Angie ..... video games when I called her yesterday.
A played B was playing C plays

9 There isn't ..... sugar in the cupboard.
A some B any C a few

10 My brother ..... play the piano but now he doesn't.
A used to B didn't use to C use to

11 We ..... to the shopping centre twice this week.
A have been B go C went

12 Does ..... know where Paul is?
A anyone B someone C no one

13 It's so dark in here. I can't see ..... .
A something B nothing C anything

14 We ..... an English lesson at the moment.
A are having B had C have

15 There are ..... people living in New York.
A a lot of B a lot C lots

16 There's very ..... flour left. I can't make pancakes.
A few B a little C little

17 Bill is ..... than Jack.
A friendly B friendlier
C the friendliest

18 There aren't ..... cars on the road today.
A many B much C little

19 If laptops ..... cost so much, we would buy one.
A won't B didn't C hadn't

20 If you exercise, you ..... weight.
A have lost B will lose C lost

21 He hasn't finished his homework ..... .
A yet B ever C just

22 Let's go shopping, ... we?
A shall B won't C will

23 ..... do they live? In Rome.
A Why B Who C Where

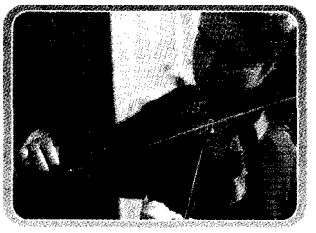
24 We will go on a picnic ..... it rains.
A since B if C unless

25 Mike ..... on the computer while Lyn was reading a book.
A is working B worked
C was working

(Mark: ___ / 25x4 100)

18 Can/Can't - Could - Must/Mustn't - Have to/Don't have to/ Needn't - Should/Ought to

Can/Can't – Could



*Linda **can** play the violin.*

We use **can** to:

- express ability in the present. *He **can** sing very well.* (He is able to.)
- ask for permission. ***Can** I use your phone?* (Is it OK if I use ...?)
- give permission. *You **can** take my car tonight.* (You are allowed to.)
- express possibility. *He **can** be late.* (It's possible.)

We use **can't** to refuse permission. *You **can't** go to the cinema tonight.* (You aren't allowed to.)

We use **could** to express general ability in the past.
*He **could** play football when he was young.* (He was able to; he had the ability.)

Must/Mustn't

*You **must** wear a seatbelt when you ride in a car.*

We use **must/mustn't** to:

- express obligation or duty. *You **must** keep your room clean.* (It's your duty.)
- express very strong advice. *You **must** see the dentist about that toothache.* *You **must** be on time for work.* (I strongly advise you.)
- express prohibition. *You **mustn't** park here.* (You aren't allowed to; it's against the rules.)

Have to/Don't have to/Needn't

- We use **have to** to express obligation and necessity.
  *Philip **has to** wear a suit and tie to work.* (He is obliged to.)
  *Mark broke his tooth so he **has to** go to the dentist.* (It's necessary.)
- We use **don't/doesn't have to/needn't** to express lack of obligation and necessity.
  *Claire **doesn't have to** work overtime.* (She isn't obliged to.)
  *You **don't have to/needn't** bring a camera. I have one.* (It isn't necessary.)

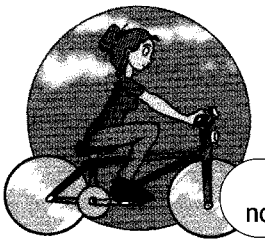
Should/Ought to

We use **should/ought to** to give advice. *You **should/ought to** look both ways before you cross the road.* (I advise you to ...) *You **shouldn't** eat too much chocolate.* (I advise you not to ...)

1 **Write sentences about what Sally *can/can't do* now and what she *could/couldn't do* when she was twelve years old.**

1 ► *Sally **can** cook now, but she **couldn't** cook when she was twelve years old.*

cook
now ✓ age 12 ✗

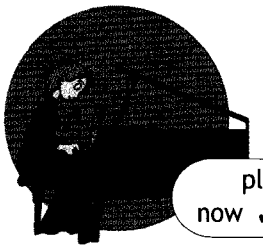


3 .....

ride a bicycle
now ✓ age 12 ✓

2 .....

drive a car
now ✓ age 12 ✗



4 .....

play the piano
now ✓ age 12 ✗

Can/Can't - Could - Must/Mustn't - Have to/Don't have to/ Needn't - Should/Ought to

18

2 Fill in the gaps with *can, can't, could* or *couldn't*.

1 Rebecca is four years old. She ► *can't* read yet.
2 I'm sorry but you ..... use the computer until after I've finished.
3 They ..... drive yet. They're only 15 years old.
4 When he was four years old, he ..... only count to twenty.
5 It was raining yesterday, so we ..... go on a picnic.
6 ..... I use your phone, please?
7 ..... you speak German when you were little?
8 David ..... come to the phone right now. He's busy.
9 You ..... come home after midnight. I want you home by 10:30pm.

3 Look at the pictures and make sentences using *can* or *can't*.

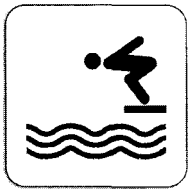
1 (eat)
► *You can't eat here.*

2 (camp)
.....
.....

3 (park)
.....
.....

4 (ride a bike)
.....
.....

5 (take photographs)
.....
.....



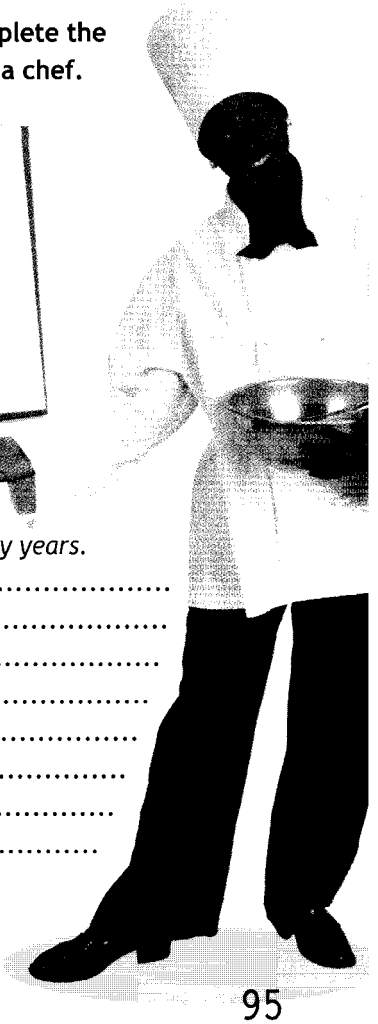
6 (swim)
.....
.....

4 Give advice to the following people. Write sentences with *should/shouldn't, ought to/ oughtn't to*.

1 John looks tired. (take some days off)
► *He should/ought to take some days off.*
2 Karen is allergic to milk. (eat cheese)
.....
.....
3 Ann behaved rudely. (apologise)
.....
.....
4 Emma and Robert need to paint their house. (call a painter)
.....
.....
5 My eyes hurt. (sit close to the computer screen)
.....
.....

5 Use *must* or *mustn't* to complete the sentences about the life of a chef.

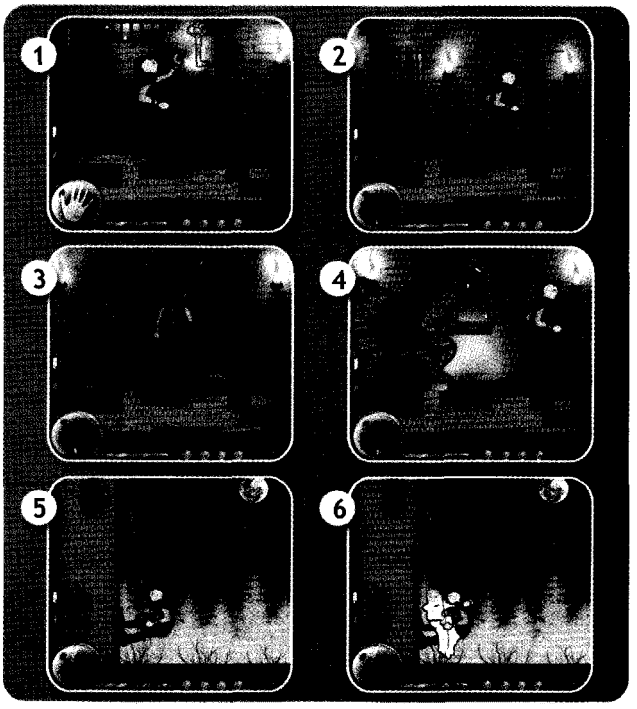
- train for many years ✓
- wash his/her hands before he/she starts work ✓
- be late for work ✗
- create new dishes ✓
- be rude to customers ✗



1 ► *A chef must train for many years.*
2 .....
.....
3 .....
.....
4 .....
.....
5 .....
.....

18 Can/Can't - Could - Must/Mustn't - Have to/Don't have to/ Needn't - Should/Ought to

6 **Look at the rules for the computer game. Write sentences with *must* and *mustn't*.**



1 Find the magic key.
► *You must find the magic key.*
2 Escape from the prison.
.....
3 Don't open any black doors.
.....
4 Don't let the guards catch you.
.....
5 Climb up the tower.
.....
6 Rescue the princess.
.....

7 **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *have to* or *don't have to/needn't*.**

1 You ► *don't have to/needn't* do the laundry. I did it yesterday.
2 He can't come with us. He ..... work.
3 Liz ..... get up early tomorrow. There's no school.
4 Steven is a soldier. He ..... wear a uniform.
5 You've got plenty of time. You ..... hurry.

8 **Read the poster. Then choose the correct item.**

BICYCLE SAFETY ADVICE
Watch the traffic lights!
Protect your head!
No music!
Try not to cycle when there is lots of traffic!
Don't ride on the pavement!
Know the rules of the road!

1 You **should/shouldn't** read the poster.
2 You **must/mustn't** stop at red traffic lights.
3 You **must/shouldn't** always wear a helmet.
4 You **mustn't/should** listen to music while riding a bike.
5 You **must/shouldn't** cycle on very busy roads.
6 You **mustn't/should** ride on the pavement.
7 You **should/shouldn't** learn the road code.

9 **Choose the correct item.**

1 She ..... study hard if she wants to pass the test.
A can (B) has to C doesn't have to
2 He ..... swim when he was three years old.
A shouldn't B can't C couldn't
3 She ..... go to the meeting if she doesn't want to.
A has to B doesn't have to C must
4 You ..... eat so many sweets. They're bad for your teeth.
A couldn't B can't C shouldn't
5 I'm afraid you ..... take pictures in the museum. It's not allowed.
A couldn't B can't C must

Can/Can't - Could - Must/Mustn't - Have to/Don't have to/ Needn't - Should/Ought to

18

10 **a) Karen is a secretary. Write what Karen has to do or doesn't have to do in the office.**

- type letters ✓
- answer the phone ✓
- work on Sunday ✗
- file reports ✓
- clean the office ✗
- know how to use the computer ✓

► *Karen has to type letters at work.*

b) Think of two or more jobs. Write sentences about what these people *have to/don't have to do*. Your partner guesses what the jobs are.

11 **Rewrite the sentences using the *modals* in the brackets in the correct form.**

1 **You are allowed to** go to the party. **(can)**
► *You can go to the party.*
2 **It's your duty** to feed the dog. **(have to)**
.....
3 Jane is obliged to be **at** work at 9 o'clock. **(have to)**
.....
4 I advise you to work harder. **(should)**
.....
5 I strongly advise you to apologise to her. **(must)**
.....
6 It's against the rules **to** ride a bike without a helmet. **(must)**
.....
7 It's possible that Ann will be late tonight. **(can)**
.....
8 You are allowed to borrow my coat. **(can)**
.....

12 **Replace the words in bold with one of the modals in the list: *must, can, should, can't, couldn't, mustn't, don't have to.***

1 He **is able to** dance well. He ► *can*
2 **Is it OK if** I borrow your pencil? .....
3 It was too noisy I **wasn't able to** sleep. I .....
4 **It isn't necessary to** wear a uniform to school. We .....
5 **It's against the rules to** enter this area. You .....
6 **It's your duty** to tidy your room. You .....
7 You look tired. I **advise you to** go to bed. You .....
8 You **aren't allowed to** park here. You .....

13 **Complete the sentences with *modals*. Make the sentences true for you.**

1 At home, ► *I have to keep my room tidy.*
2 My best friend .....
3 My parents .....
4 At school, I .....
5 This week, I .....
6 At the weekend, I .....
7 When in a car, we .....
8 When I was younger, I .....

Speaking

Imagine you are a teacher. Look at the phrases and talk to a group of students about the rules of the library, using *can* or *mustn't*.

LIBRARY RULES

- eat or drink ✗
- ask the librarian questions ✓
- drop litter ✗
- listen to loud music ✗
- speak quietly ✓
- bring pets inside ✗
- talk on your mobile phone ✗
- send text messages ✓
- use the computer ✓

► *You mustn't eat or drink in the library.*

Writing

Write a list of the rules you have to follow at home using *modal verbs*.

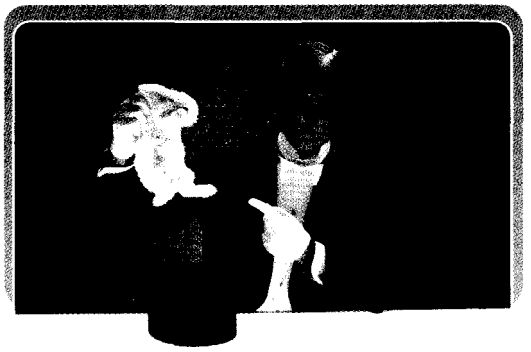
► *I have to help my mum with the washing up every night.*
I mustn't stay up late on school nights.

19 Relative Pronouns - Relative Clauses

Relative pronouns (who, which, whose, that) introduce relative clauses.

people	who/that
objects/animals	which/that
possession	whose

Note: We don't use relative pronouns with other pronouns (I, you, me, him, etc).
The boy who ~~he~~ is sitting over there is my cousin.



*A magician is a person **who/that** performs tricks.*

- We use relative clauses to identify the noun in the main clause.
  *The woman **who owns the house** is Greek.*

  relative clause

  (The relative clause identifies which woman we are talking about.)

- We use **who/that** to refer to people.
  *The boy – **he** is playing the guitar is Philip.*

  *The boy **who/that** is playing the guitar is Philip.*

- We use **which/that** to refer to objects or animals.
  *The car – **it** won the race – is red.*

  *The car **which/that** won the race is red.*

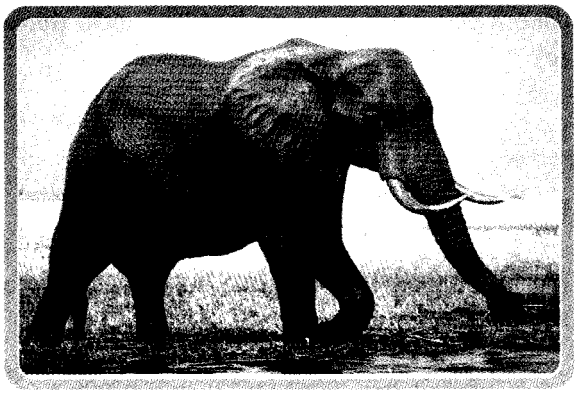
  *Giant pandas are animals **which/that** live in China.*

- We use **whose** with people, objects and animals in order to show possession.
  *That's the woman – **her** son is a doctor.*

  *That's the woman **whose** son is a doctor.*

  *That's the suitcase – **its** handle is brown.*

  *That's the suitcase **whose** handle is brown.*



*Elephants are animals **whose** ears are very big.*

Relative pronouns as subject or object

- We do not omit **who/which/that** when it is the subject of a relative clause, that is when there is not a noun or subject pronoun between the relative pronoun and the verb.
  I met a girl. She knows your aunt.

  *I met a girl **who/that** knows your aunt.*

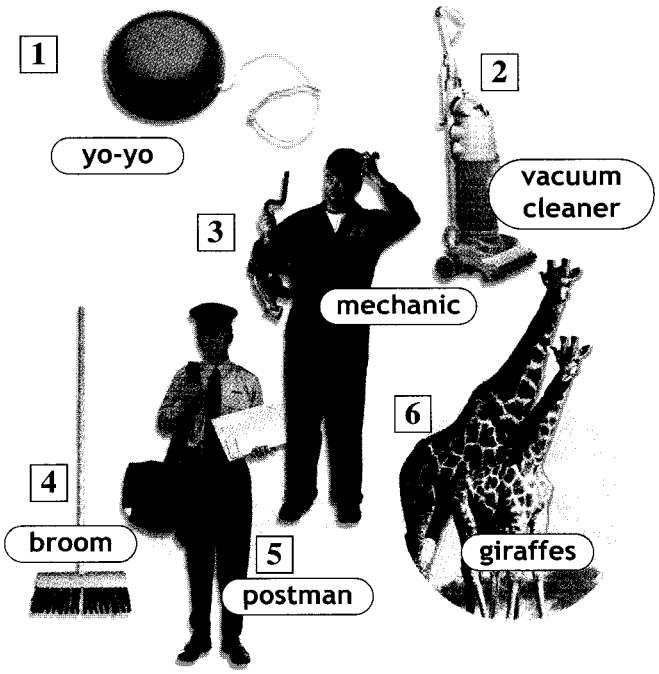
- We can omit **who/which/that** when it is the object of a relative clause, that is, when there is a noun or a subject pronoun between the relative pronoun and the verb.
  That's the car. Ann bought it last month.

  *That's the car **(which/that)** Ann bought last week.*

Relative Pronouns - Relative Clauses 19

1 **Look at the pictures and the phrases, then make sentences using relative pronouns, as in the example.**

- someone/deliver letters and packages
- a toy/children play with
- something/we use to sweep the floor
- animals/have very long necks
- someone/repair cars
- machine/collect dust and dirt from carpets



1 ► *A yo-yo is a toy which/that children play with.*

2 **Use *who*, *which* or *whose* to join the two sentences.**

1 That is Mrs Smith. She is a teacher.
► *That is Mrs Smith who is a teacher.*

2 Those are the people. Their son is a famous musician.
.....

3 Chloe is the girl. She speaks four languages.
.....

4 Tom bought a sports car. It costs him a lot of money.
.....

5 That's the doll. My uncle gave it to me.
.....

3 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 This is the book ..... I bought last week.
A who (B) which C whose

2 The dog is an animal ..... is called 'man's best friend'.
A who B whose C that

3 Mr Smith, ... is my neighbour, is very polite.
A who B which C whose

4 Mount Vesuvius is the volcano ..... destroyed Pompei.
A which B who C whose

5 Mel Gibson is the actor ..... starred in all the *Lethal Weapon* films.
A which B whose C who

6 The cake ..... she made was delicious.
A that B who C whose

7 Mr Jones is the one ..... comes from Columbia.
A who B whose C which

8 The Great Fire of London, ... happened in 1666, caused great damage to the city.
A whose B which C who

9 The girl ..... is sitting next to Tony is my cousin.
A that B whose C which

10 The man ..... wife had an accident lives next door.
A whose B who C which

4 **Complete the sentences about yourself using *relative pronouns*. Compare with your partner.**

1 I like films ► *which/that have happy endings.*
2 I never buy .....
.....
3 I dislike people .....
.....
4 I hate machines .....
.....
5 I love cars .....
.....

19 Relative Pronouns - Relative Clauses

5 **Fill in the correct relative pronoun. Write *(S)* for subject or *(O)* for object. Then state if the relatives can be omitted or not.**

1	Sheila, ► *who* is Ann's cousin, is very rude.	► *S (not omitted)*
2	The dress ..... you bought yesterday is great.	.....
3	Do you know anyone ..... can speak Chinese?	.....
4	Is this the book ..... you borrowed from Tony?	.....
5	I'm writing an email to my friend ..... lives in China.	.....
6	That's the boy ..... broke the window.	.....
7	Is that the play ..... we saw last week?	.....
8	Is she the woman ..... knows your uncle.	.....
9	The city ..... I like most is Granada.	.....
10	Where did you buy the jacket ..... you were wearing yesterday?	.....

6 **Fill in the gaps with *who, which* or *whose*.**

E.T. is a science-fiction film **1)** ► *which* everyone will enjoy. It tells the story of a boy called Elliot **2)** ..... finds a friendly alien called E.T., **3)** ..... spaceship accidentally left him behind on Earth. Elliot, **4)** ..... is frightened by E.T. at first, eventually becomes friends with him. Elliot and his brother and sister form a plan **5)** ..... will help E.T. return home while keeping him a secret from their mother and the government. Do they succeed? Watch this great film to find out.

Speaking

In pairs, take turns to say the name of a thing or a job. Your partner has to explain what this thing is or what this job is.

► *A: a CD player*
B: A CD player is a machine which/that plays music.

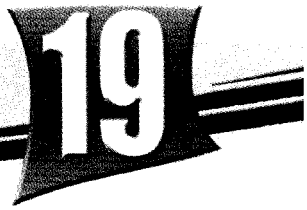
Defining — Non-defining relative clauses

There are two types of relative clauses: **defining** relative clauses and **non-defining** relative clauses.

- A **defining relative clause** gives necessary information and is essential to the meaning of the main sentence. We do not put the clause in commas.
  The woman who/that lives next door is a teacher. (Which woman? The one who lives next door.)

- A **non-defining relative clause** gives extra information and is not essential to the meaning of the main sentence. The clause is put in commas. We cannot omit the relative pronoun. We cannot use **that** instead of **who** or **which**.
  My uncle Peter, who lives in New York, is an architect. (My uncle Peter is an architect – the meaning of the sentence is clear.
  who lives in New York – the relative clause gives extra information.)

Relative Pronouns - Relative Clauses



7 Match the phrases to make sentences.

1	*b*	This is the car
2		Thomas Edison is the man
3		Is this the DVD
4		The nurse
5		Elvis Presley
6		The report
7		I met a boy
8		Is she the woman

a who invented the light bulb.
b ► *(which)* I want to buy.
c who won the lottery?
d which you wrote was very interesting.
e whose name is Robbie.
f who looked after my grandmother was very kind.
g whose songs were very popular, died in 1977.
h which your friend gave you?

8 Fill in the *relative pronoun*. Put commas where necessary. Write *(D)* for defining, *(ND)* for non-defining and if the relative pronoun can be omitted or not.

1	Mrs Smith, ► *who* lives next door, is a nurse.	► *D (not omitted)*
2	That's the girl ..... sits next to me at school.	.....
3	That house ..... is very big belongs to my grandparents.	.....
4	Have you seen that new film ..... stars Nicole Kidman?	.....
5	I know a girl ..... brother is a singer.	.....
6	Lisa ..... is younger than me can speak French very well.	.....
7	This ring ..... is very old belonged to my grandma.	.....
8	My brother ..... is named Jack is five years older than me.	.....
9	The book ..... was advertised on TV was very interesting.	.....
10	This is the ring ..... my mum gave me for my birthday.	.....
11	Gillian ..... is only 20 years old got married last month.	.....
12	The boy ..... is crying in the corner is called James.	.....
13	The man ..... is sitting next to Ann is my uncle.	.....
14	The bag ..... you bought last week is beautiful.	.....
15	The film ..... we watched last night was terrible.	.....

9 Join the sentences. Use relative pronouns.

1 That's the jumper. My mum bought it for me.
► *That's the jumper (which/that) my mum bought for me.*
2 He lives in a flat. It is on the second floor.
.....
3 Mr Smith is a firefighter. He is 30 years old.
.....
4 This is the newspaper. I bought it yesterday.
.....
5 This is Helen. She teaches us French.
.....
6 That's Jason. His father is a doctor.
.....
7 She works for a company. The company makes hats.
.....
8 That's Antony. His car broke down yesterday.
.....
9 I met a woman. She knows you.
.....
10 The police have caught the men. They robbed the bank.
.....

Writing

Make true sentences about yourself using *relative pronouns*, as in the example.

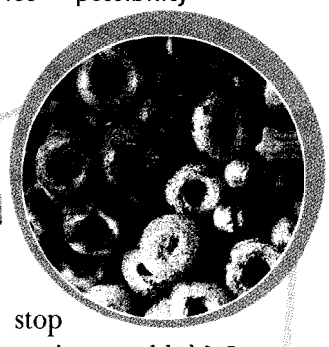
► *My brother, who speaks English, wants to become a teacher.*
'Green Day' is the band which I like the best.
My father, whose name is Ben, is a taxi driver.

Exploring Grammar (Units 18-19)

• Can/Can't – Could – Must/Mustn't – Have to/Don't have to/Needn't – Should/Ought to

1 a) Read the text and match the highlighted verb forms to their use:

- present ability • obligation/necessity
- obligation/strong advice • possibility
- advice



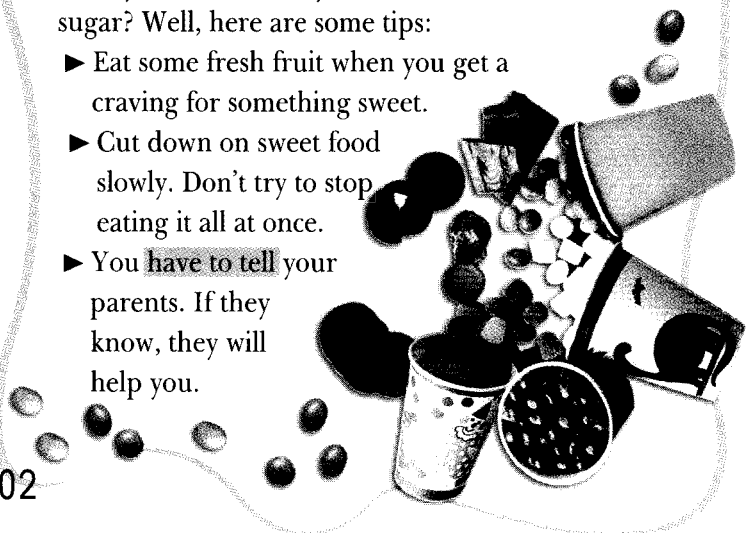
Addicted to Sugar

Have you ever wanted to stop eating something sweet but you just couldn't? Is the first thing you do when you get home from school to look in the biscuit tin? Can you eat a huge bar of chocolate all by yourself? Can you say 'no' to sweets at parties? If you can't, then there is a reason ... perhaps you're a sugar addict! Does that sound funny? Well, doctors say that people who eat sweets on a regular basis can easily become addicted to sugar. What is more, most sugar addicts don't even realise that they are addicted! Sugar addiction is serious because it can really damage your health. Doctors say that we should eat food which is healthy such as fresh fruit and vegetables and that we shouldn't eat a lot of sugar, fat or fast food. But sugar addicts can't follow this advice. They know they must stop eating sugary food, but they can't. So what can you do if you think that you're addicted to the taste of sugar? Well, here are some tips:

► Eat some fresh fruit when you get a craving for something sweet.

► Cut down on sweet food slowly. Don't try to stop eating it all at once.

► You have to tell your parents. If they know, they will help you.



b) Which modals do we use: *to ask for permission? to give permission? to refuse permission? to express general ability in the past? to express prohibition?* Give examples.

2 Choose the correct item.

1 **Can/Must** I watch that film tonight, Mum?
2 You **have to/can** have a passport to travel abroad.
3 Wild animals **can/should** be dangerous.
4 You **have to/could** wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
5 You **mustn't/shouldn't** keep pets in the building. It's against the rules.
6 People **shouldn't/can't** smoke because it's bad for their health.
7 My sister **couldn't/can't** read yet. She's too young.
8 The dentist told Charlotte that she **couldn't/ shouldn't** eat so many sweets.
9 Fred **can/could** talk when he was two years old.
10 You really **mustn't/can't** drive so fast. It's dangerous.

• Relative Pronouns

3 a) Find two examples of *relative pronouns* in the text. Which one refers to *people* and which one refers to *objects* or *animals*?

b) Which *relative pronoun* do we use to show *possession*? Give an example.

c) Use *who, which, whose* to complete the sentences below.

1 Brian is the student ..... father is a painter.
2 The box ..... is on the table is your birthday present.
3 Graham Bell is the man ..... invented the telephone.
4 What's the name of the boy ..... lives next door?
5 This is the computer game ..... my grandparents gave me for my birthday.
6 Is this the woman ..... husband is a lawyer?
7 My mother, ... name is Sarah, is a doctor.
8 Kangaroo are animals ..... live in Australia.

Revision (Units 1-19)

Circle the correct item.

1 You can go to the party but you ..... be home by 11 pm.
A can B must C could

2 Snowboarding is more exciting ..... cycling.
A from B of C than

3 The girls ..... their lunch yet.
A hasn't eaten B didn't eat
C haven't eaten

4 She ..... her ankle while she was playing tennis yesterday.
A sprained B sprains C sprain

5 ..... is Spot?
He's in the garden.
A What B Who C Where

6 Let's clean the room, ... we?
A shall B will C don't

7 When Alan was eight, he ..... run fast.
A can B should C could

8 If you ..... red and yellow, you get orange.
A will mix B mixes C mix

9 Julie ..... take ballet lessons when she was younger.
A use to B used to C use

10 There's very ..... flour in the cupboard so I can't make a pizza.
A few B little C many

11 I don't have ..... money to buy a digital camera.
A enough B too C many

12 My brother ..... work in a shop. He works in a bank.
A didn't B isn't C doesn't

13 Have you spoken to Lisa .....?
A yet B never C ever

14 If I ..... early, I will call you.
A will arrive B am arriving C arrive

15 David is the boy ..... father won the lottery.
A which B who C whose

16 They have had that car ..... eight months.
A since B ever C for

17 You ..... drive faster than 70 km/h. It's the law.
A mustn't B must C shouldn't

18 Mrs Smith is ..... mother.
A Tonys B Tony's C Tonys'

19 I don't like ..... salt in my food.
A a few B much C many

20 Frank went to Italy two weeks ..... .
A now B yesterday C ago

21 I can help you! I don't have ..... to do today.
A anything B everything C something

22 I ..... my friends after school today.
A am meeting B meet C meets

23 If you forget to call Katie, she ..... upset.
A will be B is C is being

24 Kelly ..... yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.
A jogged B has jogged C was jogging

25 I think our team ..... the match tomorrow.
A will win B wins C is winning

(Mark: ___ / 25x4 100)

20 The Passive (present simple, past simple)

We form the passive with the verb **to be** in the appropriate tense and the past participle of the main verb.
*The building **was destroyed** by an earthquake.*

Changing from Active into Passive

a) The **object** of the active sentence becomes the **subject** of the passive sentence.
b) The verb changes from the **active form** into the **passive form** (correct form of verb **to be** + past participle of the main verb).
c) The **subject** of the active sentence becomes the **agent** in the passive sentence. We introduce the agent with **by** + person or **with** + object/instrument.

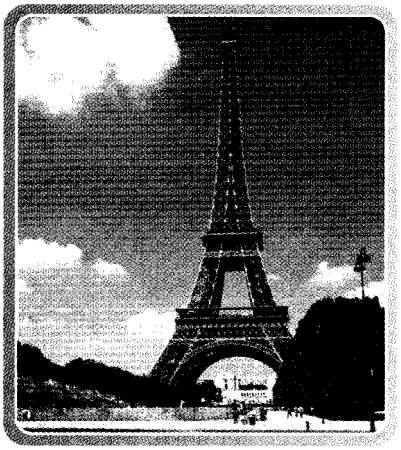
	Subject	Verb	Object
ACTIVE	Claire	wrote	the report.
	Subject	**Verb**	**Agent**
PASSIVE	The report	was written	by Claire.

	Active	**Passive**
Present simple	*Careless drivers **cause** a lot of accidents.*	*A lot of accidents **are caused** by careless drivers.*
Past simple	*A careless driver **caused** the accident.*	*The accident **was caused** by a careless driver.*

Negative form	**Interrogative form**
*The report **wasn't written** by Claire.*	*Was the report **written** by Claire?*

Use

- We use the passive voice when we want to show that the action of the verb is more important than the person who carries out the action.
  *The missing girl **was found**.* (It is not important who found the girl.)



*The Eiffel Tower **is located** in Paris, France. It **was designed** by Gustave Eiffel and it **was built** in 1889. It **is made** of iron.*

Note: The agent isn't mentioned when:

a) it is unknown.
   *The window **was broken yesterday**.* (We don't know who broke it.)
b) it is unimportant.
   *The invitations **were posted yesterday**.*
c) it is obvious from the context.
   *The mail **is delivered** every day.* (Obviously, the postman delivers the mail.)
d) the subject of the sentence in the active is: **people, one, someone/ somebody, they, he**, etc.
   ***They** published the report last week.*
   The report was published last week.

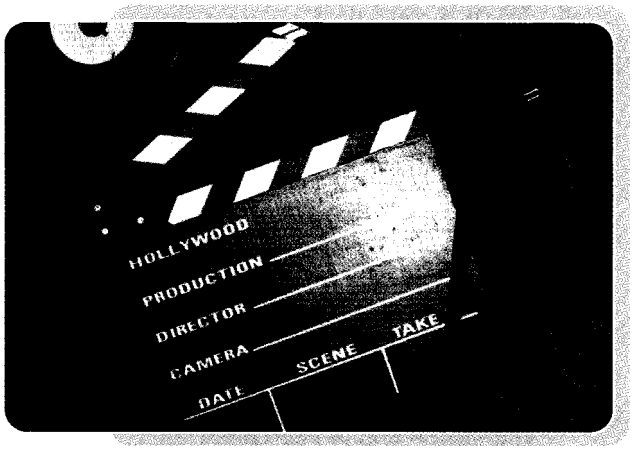
Compare the examples:
Who invented the telephone? (active voice)
*Who was the telephone invented **by**?* (passive voice)

The Passive (present simple, past simple) 20

1 **Fill in: *is, are, was* or *were*.**

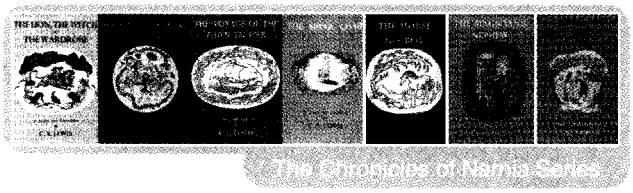
1 *Anthony and Cleopatra* ► *was* written by Shakespeare.
2 A talent show competition ..... organised by our school every year.
3 Chevrolet cars ..... made in America.
4 A documentary on dinosaurs ..... shown on TV last Saturday.
5 We ..... invited to a barbecue last week.
6 The Olympics ..... held every four years.
7 The museum ..... visited by thousands of tourists every year.
8 The building ..... destroyed by a fire last year.
9 The offices ..... cleaned twice a week.
10 The TV ..... invented by John Baird in 1926.

2 **How are films made? Turn the following sentences into the *present simple passive* form.**



1 A screenwriter writes the script.
► *The script is written by a screenwriter.*
2 A film producer buys the script.
.....
3 A director directs the film.
.....
4 Actors play the characters.
.....
5 A cameraman shoots the scenes.
.....
6 The film company produces the motion picture.
.....
7 They show the film in cinemas.
.....

3 **Rewrite the sentences in the *past simple passive* form. Use the agent where necessary.**



1 C.S. Lewis wrote 'The Chronicles of Narnia' series.
► *'The Chronicles of Narnia' series were written by C.S. Lewis.*
2 The author borrowed ideas from Greek and Roman mythology. .....
.....
3 They published the first book in 1949.
.....
4 They translated the series into 41 languages.
.....
5 Disney turned the book into a film in 2005.
.....

4 **Make sentences in the *present simple passive* or the *past simple passive*, as in the example.**

1 the 'Mona Lisa'/not paint/Picasso
► *The 'Mona Lisa' wasn't painted by Picasso.*
2 rock concerts/not organise/in our town/every year .....
.....
3 the letters/not type/the secretary/yesterday
.....
4 John/not often invite/to parties
.....
5 the house/not paint/last Sunday
.....

5 **Use the words to write questions and answers, as in the example.**

1 the 'Sistine Chapel'/paint? Michelangelo
Who ► *was 'the Sistine Chapel' painted by?*
It was painted by Michelangelo.
2 the first spaceship/launch? in the Soviet Union
Where .....?
.....
3 Empire State Building/complete? 1931
When .....?
.....

20 The Passive (present simple, past simple)

4 the television/invent? John Baird
Who .....?
.....

5 the first *Star Wars* film/release? in 1977
When .....?
.....

6 *Little Women*/write? Louisa May Alcott
Who .....?
.....

7 the Taj Mahal/build? in memory of Emperor Shan Jahan's wife
Why .....?
.....

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *passive form.*

Hannah Montana is a popular TV series that **1)** ► *is produced* **(produce)** by the Disney Channel. It is about a teenage girl called Miley Stewart who leads a double life: by day Miley is an ordinary school kid, while at night she is a famous pop star called Hannah Montana. The characters, Miley and Hannah **2)** ..... **(play)** by the actress Miley Cyrus.
Miley Cyrus **3)** ..... **(be/born)** in 1992. She **4)** ..... **(choose)** to play the leading role of Hannah Montana in the series when she was just 14. Hannah Montana is so popular with young Americans that Miley Cyrus is now one of the most famous teens in the USA. And her fame has brought her wealth! In 2007, Miley Cyrus **5)** ..... **(rank)** number 17 in the list of top USA earners under the age of 25.

7 Match the words in the columns and make sentences, as in the example.

A	B	C
The *Harry Potter* stories	win	Steven Spielberg
The 2006 World Cup	discover	Athens
The film *Jaws*	locate	1492
The USA	write	Italy
The Parthenon	direct	J.K. Rowling

1 ► *The Harry Potter stories were written by J.K. Rowling.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

8 Fill in the correct *passive tense* of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: What an amazing vase!
B: Yes, it is, isn't it? It ..... **(make)** of clay.

2 A: Why does Helen have a bandage on her arm?
B: Because she ..... **(bite)** by a dog yesterday.

3 A: Do your birds eat a lot?
B: No. They ..... **(feed)** once a day, that's all.

4 A: Do you know when the Oscars are?
B: Yes, they ..... **(hold)** every year at the end of February.

5 A: That necklace is beautiful!
B: Thank you. It ..... **(give)** to me last year on my graduation day.

6 A: Did you go to Steve's wedding?
B: No, we ..... **(not/invite)**.

7 A: This house is very old.
B: Yes. It ..... **(build)** in 1950.

The Passive (present simple, past simple) 20

9 **Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the list in the *present simple passive* or the *past simple passive*.**

• discover • invite • buy • build • post
• make • invent • serve • pronounce
• employ

1 The telephone ..... by A. G. Bell.
2 The invitations ..... yesterday.
3 The hotel ..... in the 18th century.
4 Yoghurt ..... from milk.
5 Breakfast ..... at 7:30 every morning.
6 How ..... this word .....?
7 Jim ..... to the wedding.
8 Penicillin ..... by Alexander Fleming.
9 A lot of books ..... online every day.
10 200 people ..... in the company.

10 **Rewrite the newspaper headlines into full sentences. Use the *passive*.**

1 **SEVEN PEOPLE KILLED BY TORNADO**

2 **10-YEAR-OLD BOY SAVED BY A WOLF**

3 **VISITORS ATTRACTED TO ZOO BY GIANT PANDA**

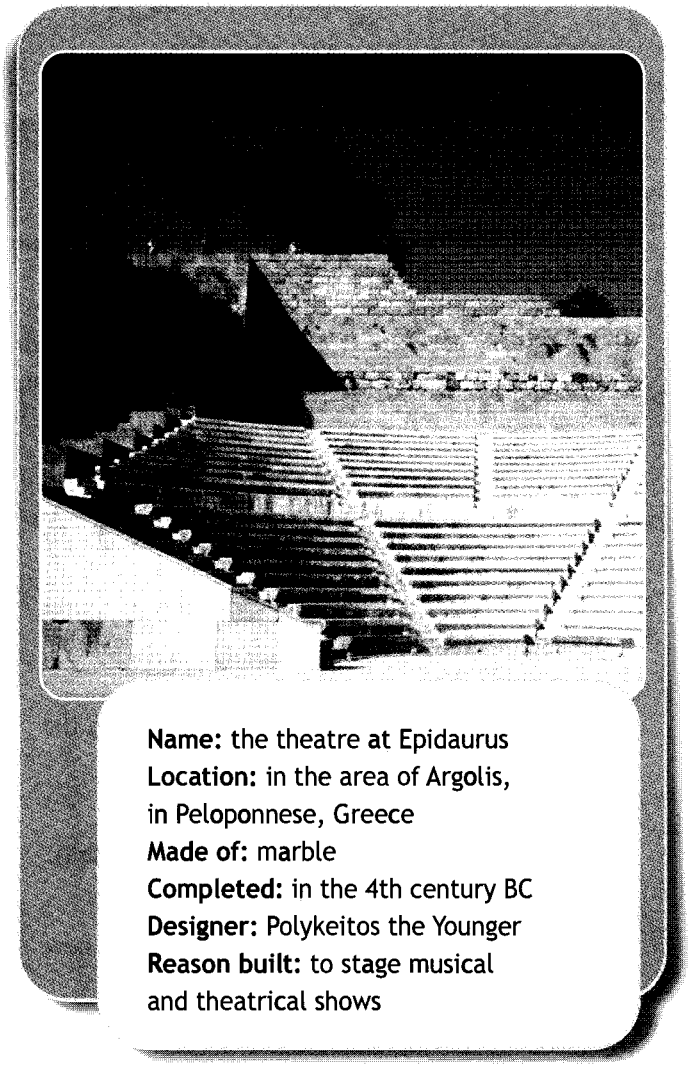
4 **SPORTS CENTRE OPENED BY MAYOR**

1 ► *Seven people were killed by the tornado.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....

Speaking

In pairs, use the information and the notes below to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

• where/located • what/made of
• when/completed • who/designed by
• why/built



Name: the theatre at Epidaurus
Location: in the area of Argolis, in Peloponnese, Greece
Made of: marble
Completed: in the 4th century BC
Designer: Polykeitos the Younger
Reason built: to stage musical and theatrical shows

► *A: Where is the theatre at Epidaurus located?*
B: It is located in the area of Argolis, in Peloponnese, Greece.

Writing

Use the information about the theatre at Epidaurus from the Speaking activity and write a short text about it.

21 Will - Be going to - Present Continuous

Will is used:

- **to express on-the-spot decisions.**
  I'm hungry. I'll make a sandwich.
- **to make predictions based on what we think or imagine.**
  One day he'll be a famous football player.

Be going to is used:

- **to talk about future plans and intentions.**
  He is going to spend his holidays in France this year. (future plan)
  Now that he has the money, he is going to buy a boat. (intention)
- **to make predictions based on what we see or know.**
  Look at those dark clouds! It is going to rain. (There are dark clouds in the sky.)

Present continuous is used:

- to talk about **fixed arrangements in the near future.**

They're leaving for Frankfurt in an hour.

1 **Fill in the correct form *be going to* or *will* of the verbs in the brackets.**

1 A: Where are you going?
B: I ► *am going to get* **(get)** some milk from the supermarket.

2 A: Look at that boy climbing the tree!
B: Oh no! He ..... **(fall).**

3 A: Do you have any plans for tonight?
B: Yes, I ..... **(eat)** at the new Italian restaurant in town.

4 A: I can't hear the radio.
B: I ..... **(turn up)** the volume.

5 A: Mark is very good at drawing.
B: Yes. I think he ..... **(become)** a great artist one day.

6 A: It's hot in here, isn't it?
B: Just a minute! I ..... **(open)** the window.

2 **Answer the questions about your plans and predictions. Use *will* and *be going to*.**

Plans
What are you going to do ...

1 this evening?
► *This evening, I'm going to watch a football game on TV.*

2 on Friday night?
.....

3 tomorrow morning?
.....

4 next Sunday?
.....

Predictions
When you're 18 ...

1 will you go to university?
► *When I'm 18, I will go to university.*

2 will you live with your parents?
.....

3 will you have a part-time job?
.....

4 will you drive a car?
.....

Will - Be going to - Present Continuous

21

3 **Look at the pictures and write sentences using the words/phrases below and *be going to* or *will*, as in the example.**

• throw • buy it • eat • see you
• plant • blow out

1 He ► *'s going to throw* the ball.

2 Chloe .... the candles.

3 "It's perfect. I ...." .

4 He .... a biscuit.

5 Bill and Susan .... some flowers in their garden.

6 "OK! I .... at the meeting, then."

4 **Andrea and William have decided to leave the city. Look at the phrases and say what they intend to do, as in the example.**

1 sell their house in the city
► *They are going to sell their house in the city.*
2 move to the country
.....
.....
3 buy a farm house
.....
.....
4 get new furniture for their home
.....
.....
5 plant vegetables on their farm
.....
.....

5 **Now look at Andrea and William's diary. What have they already arranged to do? Make sentences, as in the example.**

MONDAY, 15th August	sign the contract for their new house
WEDNESDAY, 17th August	receive keys for the house
THURSDAY, 18th August	pack their things
SATURDAY, 20th August	move into new house
MONDAY, 22nd August	go shopping for new furniture

1 ► *They are signing the contract for their new house on Monday, 15th August.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

21 Will - Be going to - Present Continuous

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the *future simple* or the *present continuous*.

Natasha: Do you know where you **1)** ► *are going* **(go)** this summer for your holiday?

Nathan: Yes, I **2)** ..... **(visit)** my friend in Greece. First, we **3)** ..... **(spend)** a week in Athens, then we **4)** .... **(sail)** around the Greek islands. What **5)** ..... **(you/do)** for the summer?

Natasha: I **6)** ..... **(not/go)** anywhere. I **7)** ..... **(stay)** in London because I **8)** ..... **(save up)** to buy a car.

Nathan: Oh. That's nice. But I think you **9)** .... **(be)** bored in London all summer.

Natasha: I hope not!

Nathan: Well, you know that you can come to Athens with me if you want. It **10)** ..... **(not/cost)** you much because we can stay at my friend's house.

Natasha: That's a really great idea.

Nathan: Yes. It **11)** ..... **(be)** fun.

7 Fill in the gaps with the *future simple*, *be going to* or the *present continuous*.

1 I can't meet you for lunch today. I ► *am going* **(go)** to the doctor at one o'clock.
2 It's freezing cold. It ..... **(snow)** tonight.
3 I'm sure Cindy ..... **(not/let)** you borrow her new dress.
4 We ..... **(meet)** Billy and Joanna at the cinema at 7 o'clock.
5 It's Peter's birthday today. I .... **(buy)** him a CD.
6 Look out! You ..... **(fall)**!
7 Now that I've got the money, I ..... **(buy)** a new car.
8 I'm afraid that Tony ..... **(not/pass)** his driving test.

8 Circle the correct item.

1 We haven't got any bread. I ..... and buy some.
A am going B go to Ⓒ will go

2 Philip ..... a meeting with his boss in an hour.
A going to have B is having C has

3 I think Ollie ..... a famous actor one day.
A will be B is being
C going to be

4 Now that Julie has a job, she ..... her own flat.
A is buying B buys C is going to buy

5 I expect Susan ..... home soon.
A is coming B will come
C is going to come

6 Look at that car! It ..... into the red one.
A crashes B is going to crash
C crashing

7 "Are you going to work late today?" "Yes, ..."
A I am B I'm not
C I am going

8 Mary ..... to Los Angeles on Monday.
A is travelling B going to travel C travels

Speaking

You are planning to go on holiday this summer. In pairs, ask and answer questions to find out:

- where you plan to travel
- how you plan to get there
- where you plan to stay
- how long for
- who with

► *A: I'm going to travel to Italy this summer.*
B: Are you going to go by train?
A: No, I'm not.

Writing

Use your answers from the Speaking activity to write a paragraph about your partner's plans for the summer.

► *This summer, John is going to visit his cousins in Italy. ...*

The Infinitive/-ing form

22

The infinitive is the basic form of all verbs. There are two types of infinitives:
a) to-infinitive *to play*
b) bare infinitive (infinitive without to) *play*

*He **wants to** **buy** a mobile phone.*

*She **must be** very happy.*

To-infinitive

We use **to-infinitive:**

- after the following verbs: **advise**, **agree**, **decide**, **expect**, **hope**, **manage**, **offer**, **promise**, **refuse**, **seem**, **want**, etc.
  *He **decided to travel** abroad.*
- after **be + adjective** (like: *happy*, *nice*, *sorry*, etc).
  *I'm sorry **to tell** you you failed the exam,*
- after verbs like **know**, **learn**, **remember**, **ask**, **want to know**, when they're followed by question words: *who*, *what*, *where* and *how*, but **NOT** why.
  *I **know how to make** an omelette.*
- with the adverbs **too** and **enough**.
  *We're **too** tired **to go** out tonight.*
  *It's not warm **enough to go** to the sea.*
- to express purpose.
  *Ben went to the supermarket **to buy** some milk.*

Bare infinitive (infinitive without to)

We use **infinitive without to:**

- after **modal verbs** (*can*, *may*, *should*, etc).
  *She **can do** it.*
- after the verbs **let** and **make**.
  *Her parents didn't **let her go** out.*
  *Can you **make her stop**?*

The subject of the infinitive

- When the subject of the main verb and the subject of the infinitive is the same, then the subject of the infinitive is omitted.
  We **want to go** to the park. (The subject of the main verb + the infinitive is 'We')
- When the subject of the infinitive is different from the subject of the main verb, then the subject of the infinitive is not omitted. The subject of the infinitive can be a name (Tony), a noun (the girls), or an object pronoun (me, you, them, etc.) and goes before the infinitive.
  *I would like **Ann** to come with me.*

1 **Fill in the gaps with a verb from the list below. Put it in the correct form.**

• agree • stay • cross • get • pay • make • go • buy • help • drive

1 They advised us ..... the fine.
2 It would be nice ..... to the beach today.
3 You should ..... with the housework!
4 I don't remember how ..... there.
5 She promised not ..... the road alone.
6 I want to know how ..... ice cream.
7 It's too expensive ..... a ticket for the festival.
8 I would like the children ..... over tonight.
9 She wants to learn how ..... a car.
10 I don't think she will ..... to help us.

22 The Infinitive/-ing form

2 **Tell your partner what your parents let/don't let or make/don't make you do. Use the ideas below as well as your own ideas.**

watch DVDs late at night stay out late go to parties
cook food walk the dog surf the Internet
play computer games play loud music
buy my own clothes help around the house
eat chocolate tidy my room cut the grass

► *My parents make me walk the dog every day.*
My parents don't let me play computer games.

3 **Complete the sentences. Use *to-infinitive* or *infinitive without to*.**

1 I couldn't ► *ride a bike* five years ago.
2 I want ..... before school finishes.
3 My parents let ..... in the evening.
4 I hope ..... this weekend.
5 I'll be happy ..... .
6 I promise ..... tomorrow.
7 I'm too tired ..... football.
8 I would like ..... this summer.
9 I hope ..... .
10 I don't know how ..... .

4 **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (*to-infinitive* or *bare infinitive*).**

1 A: What would you like ..... **(have)** for dessert?
B: I've always wanted ..... **(try)** pannacotta.

2 A: I don't know how ..... **(send)** an email.
B: I can ..... **(show)** you.

3 A: Would you like ..... **(come)** to the cinema with us?
B: Thanks, but I'm too tired ..... **(go)** out tonight.

4 A: Can you ..... **(stop)** talking? I can't ..... **(concentrate)**.
B: Sorry.

5 A: Why didn't she come to the party?
B: Her parents made her ..... **(stay)** in.

6 A: Jane was happy ..... **(pass)** her exams.
B: She studied hard, that's true.

7 A: What shall we ..... **(do)** this Saturday?
B: Let's ..... **(go)** to the beach.

8 A: Did you ask Tom ..... **(give)** you Tony's phone number?
B: Sorry, I forgot. I'll ..... **(call)** him now.

9 A: Would you like me ..... **(cook)** some pasta for tonight?
B: No. Let's ..... **(order)** takeaway.

10 A: Do you expect ..... **(travel)** abroad this summer?
B: No, we may ..... **(spend)** our summer holidays in our cottage.

5 **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *infinitive*.**

New Message

Dear Anna,

Thanks for your invitation to your birthday party next week.

I hope that I will be able **1)** ..... **(come)**. I need **2)** ..... **(ask)** my parents for permission, but I think they will **3)** ..... **(let)** me **4)** ..... **(come)**. It will be so nice **5)** ..... **(see)** you again.

What birthday presents are you expecting **6)** ..... **(receive)**? Is there anything special you would like me **7)** ..... **(buy)** for you? Oh and one more thing. I don't remember how **8)** ..... **(get)** to your new house. Could you please **9)** ..... **(email)** me the directions?

I can't wait **10)** ..... **(see)** you next week!

Lots of love

Sara

The Infinitive/-ing form 22

The **-ing form** is the form of the verb that ends in **-ing**.
being, moving, learning

Steve enjoys ***hiking.***

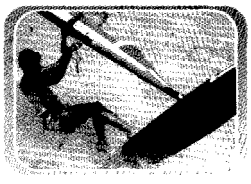
Use

We use **-ing:**

- as a noun. *Snowboarding is fun.*
- with the following verbs: **like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer.**
  *Mary loves **going** to the cinema.*
- after the verb **go** when we talk about activities.
  *We usually go **snorkelling** in the summer.*
- after the verbs: **start, begin, finish, stop, continue.**
  *It **started raining** an hour ago.*
- after phrases like: **be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, there's no point (in), what's the use of ..., can't help, can't stand.**
  *It's no use **crying**.*
- after prepositions.
  *He's tired **of working** long hours.*
- after the following verbs: **avoid, admit, confess, deny, look forward to, mind, regret, risk, spend, suggest**, etc.
  *We're **looking forward to going** on holiday.*

Note: We use the **to-infinitive** and not the **-ing form** after the expressions **would love/would like/would prefer.**
I would like to go out tonight. **BUT** *I like going out.*

Windsurfing is great.



6 Choose the correct answer.

1 She can ..... the guitar very well.
A to play B play C playing

2 Are you looking forward ..... abroad?
A travelling B to travel
C to travelling

3 He's too tired ..... out.
A to go B going C go

4 It is too dangerous ..... wires with wet hands.
A to touch B touching C to touching

5 They decided ..... their holiday in New Zealand.
A spending B to spend C spend

6 The teacher advised us ..... more.
A studying B to study C study

7 You should ..... a doctor.
A seeing B to see C see

8 Tony enjoys ..... squash.
A playing B played C to play

9 I'd like ..... home tonight.
A staying B to stay C stay

10 Stella was happy ..... her exams.
A to pass B passing C pass

11 Do you like ..... sports?
A to do B doing C do

22 The Infinitive/-ing form

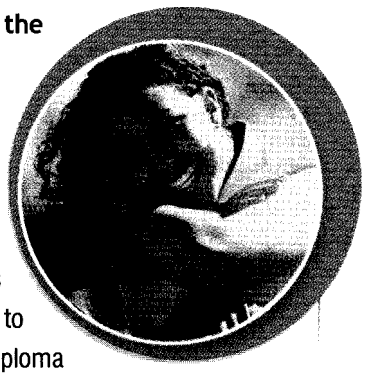
7 **Match column A with column B to make correct sentences, as in the example.**

	A	B
1 d	She likes	a swimming this Sunday.
2 e	It's no use	b spending the weekend together.
3 c	She's busy	c tidying her room.
4 h	They decided	d playing basketball.
5 b	He suggested	e trying to fix this lock. We'd better buy a new one.
6 f	I hate	f telling lies.
7 a	We're going	g is my favourite hobby.
8 g	Painting	h to buy a new car.
9 j	There's no point	i to visit Japan one day.
10 i	I'd like	j in talking to her. She won't listen.

8 **Complete the sentences about yourself. Use the *infinitive* or *-ing form*.**

1 I can't stand .....
2 I prefer .....
3 I look forward to .....
4 I enjoy .....
5 I hate .....
6 I hope .....
7 I refuse .....
8 I can .....
9 I may .....
10 I'd love .....

9 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *infinitive* or the *-ing form*.**



(A)

Sue has loved **1)** ..... **(act)** since she was a child. She began **2)** ..... **(take)** acting lessons two years ago. She is looking forward to **3)** ..... **(receive)** her diploma next month. She hopes **4)** ..... **(be)** famous one day. She would like **5)** ..... **(travel)** the world and **6)** ..... **(meet)** interesting people.

(B)

Antony hopes **1)** ..... **(become)** a doctor. He is good at Maths and spends a lot of time **2)** ..... **(do)** his homework. At the weekends he prefers **3)** ..... **(surf)** the Net. He also likes **4)** ..... **(go)** to the cinema. He enjoys **5)** ..... **(watch)** science-fiction films. He can't stand **6)** ..... **(go)** to the theatre.

Speaking

Use the phrases below to find out what your partner likes doing in his/her free time. Use these verbs:

like | prefer | enjoy | love | would like | do sports | go to the park | read books | watch TV | play computer games | surf the Net | listen to music | meet friends

► *A: Do you like doing sports in your free time?*
B: Yes, I do. I enjoy playing basketball and volleyball.

Writing

Write a short paragraph about how your partner spends his/her free time. Use the answers from the Speaking activity.

Reflexive Pronouns - One/Ones

23

Reflexive Pronouns

We use **reflexive pronouns:**

- with verbs such as **behave**, **burn**, **cut**, **enjoy**, **hurt**, **introduce**, **kill**, **look at**, **teach**, etc when the subject and the object are the same person.

<u>They</u> are painting the house <u>themselves</u>.
(subject) **(object)**

- with the preposition **by** when we mean 'alone', 'without company' or 'without help'.
  *He painted the kitchen **himself**.* (without help)
- with the expressions: **enjoy yourself** (have a good time), **behave yourself** (be good), **help yourself** (you're welcome to take something if you want).
- to emphasise the noun or the pronoun of a sentence. They usually come after the noun or pronoun they emphasise or at the end of the sentence.
  *I **myself** made this cake.* (I made it, not someone else.)
  *He met the Queen **herself**.* (He met the Queen, not someone else.)

One/Ones

We use **one** in the singular and **ones** in the plural to avoid repeating the noun.
*I want a shirt, a white cotton **one**.* *I don't like these trousers. I prefer those **ones**.*

1 **Fill in the correct *reflexive pronoun*.**

1 Bye, kids! Enjoy ..... .
2 She made the dress ..... .
3 John, behave ..... or we are leaving.
4 I like being by ..... sometimes.
5 She cut ..... .
6 Bob and Ann painted the house ..... .
7 We spoke to the King ..... .
8 I don't need help. I can do it ..... .
9 Did you do this painting .....?
10 She taught ..... how to play the guitar.
11 Help ..... to some cake!
12 She makes all her clothes ..... .

2 **Fill in *one* or *ones*.**

1 These shoes are nice. I like these ..... .
2 Can I have a cake, please? A chocolate ..... .
3 Are these your old trainers or the new .....?
4 I haven't got a cap. I'll buy ..... .
5 Can I borrow your pen, please? I haven't got ..... .
6 "Which is your bag?" "The blue ..... ."

3 **Fill in the correct *reflexive pronoun*.**

1 He has baked the bread ..... .

2 They made their costumes ..... .

3 She has hurt ..... .

4 John went fishing ..... .

Exploring Grammar (Units 20-23)

The Passive

1 a) **Read the text below and underline the verbs in the *passive*. Which are in the *simple present* and which are in the *past simple*? How do we form the *passive*? When do we use the *passive*?**

b) **When can we omit the agent in the passive?**

Would you live alone and survive in the wild with no food, no water, and no modern equipment? Watch the Adventure Channel's latest reality show 'Adventure Man' which starts on 1st June to find out how to do it. The show is based on outdoor survival expert Harrison Magnum's adventures in the wild. Each week, Harrison himself will take you on a journey to dangerous and far-away places. Brave Harrison will travel with nothing more than the clothes on his back and a camera, which he will use to film his adventures.

In the first show, Harrison is travelling to the Amazon jungle. He is going to hunt for food and find a safe place to sleep each night. He will face dangerous animals like snakes, tarantulas, jaguars and crocodiles.

In the second show, Harrison is travelling to icy-cold Antarctica. He's going to build an ice home to live in and fish for food in the freezing ocean.

Will he survive in this tough environment?

Watch this amazing programme to find out.

The Adventure Channel's reality show last season, 'Survivor Women' was watched by more than one million viewers each week. We're sure that 'Adventure Man' will be just as big a hit!

2 **Fill in: *is, are, was* or *were*.**

1 Visitors ..... asked not to touch any statues.
2 The Parthenon ..... built thousands of years ago.
3 'Guernica' ..... painted by Picasso in 1937.
4 Feta cheese ..... produced in Greece.
5 Many of my relatives ..... invited to my wedding last year.

Will – Be going to – Present Continuous

3 a) **Read the text and look at the highlighted verb forms. Which expresses: *a future intention/plan? a prediction based on what we think or imagine? a fixed arrangement in the near future?***

b) **Which tense do we use: *to express on-the-spot decisions? to make predictions based on what we see or know?* Give examples.**

4 **Fill in the gaps with *will* or *be going to*.**

1 A: Why are you wearing those old clothes?
B: Because I ..... wash the car.
2 A: This suitcase is very heavy!
B: Don't worry. I ..... carry it for you.
3 A: Do you have any plans for the summer?
B: Yes, I ..... spend my holiday in Italy.
4 A: Look at that kite!
B: It ..... hit those electric wires!

-ing form/(to)-infinitive – reflexive pronouns

5 **When do we use *-ing form? to-infinitive? infinitive without to?* Find examples in the text.**

6 **Write *-ing, to-infinitive* or *infinitive without to* next to each word/phrase. Make sentences using them.**

1 like ► *ing form*
2 would love .....
3 look forward to .....
4 want .....
5 decide .....
6 deny .....
7 can't stand .....
8 will .....
9 must .....
10 afraid of .....

7 **When do we use *reflexive pronouns*? Find an example in the text.**

Revision (Units 1-23)

Circle the correct item.

1 I'm afraid we ..... be on time for the meeting.
A won't B will C are going to

2 You ..... be careful when you cross the street.
A couldn't B must C can't

3 How ..... money have you got on you now?
A many B much C a lot

4 We ..... many friends since we moved to London.
A made B was making
C have made

5 London is the ..... beautiful city in Europe.
A more B most C much

6 I'd love ..... with you.
A coming B to come C come

7 The hotel ..... built in 1853.
A is B was C will

8 Bill lives around here, ... he?
A is B doesn't C does

9 He ..... a shower, then he left for work.
A have B was having C had

10 They ..... to Paris next week.
A flew B were flying C are flying

11 There are ..... apples left.
A a few B a little C any

12 Does your tooth hurt? You ..... see the dentist.
A can B should C can't

13 If it ..... , the children will make a snowman.
A snows B will snow C is snowing

14 Liz ..... a cup of tea every afternoon.
A drinks B drink
C is drinking

15 ..... she play the piano when she was 10 years old?
A Can B Can't C Could

16 Mitsubishi cars ..... in Japan.
A are made B were made
C have made

17 Oh dear! This coffee is ..... strong! I can't drink it.
A enough B too C much

18 I ..... while Roger was playing the guitar.
A was singing B sang C sing

19 You ..... have a licence to drive a car.
A must B could C can

20 I saw a film last night ..... was excellent.
A whose B who C which

21 Is there ..... here?
A somebody B anybody C nobody

22 This book ..... by Mark Twain.
A was writing B wrote
C was written

23 She's busy ..... the house for the party.
A to decorate B decorate
C decorating

24 This book is ..... interesting than that one.
A little B the least C less

25 He regrets ..... lies to his parents.
A telling B tell C to tell

(Mark: 25x4 ___ 100)

Grammar Revision

Present Simple/Present Continuous

1 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.**

1 What ..... **(you/do)** at the weekend?
2 She ..... **(live)** in Moscow.
3 What ..... **(you/look)** at?
4 In the evenings, Ann ..... **(help)** her mum with the housework.
5 The museum..... **(close)** at eight in the evening.
6 Sam ..... **(study)** hard these days.
7 ..... **(your dad/read)** a paper every day?
8 ..... **(you/stay)** in tonight?
9 Jim ..... **(catch)** the bus to school at 7:30 in the morning.
10 The children ..... **(play)** in the garden now.

2 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.**

Dear Steve,

Greetings from Moscow. It's a great place. Right now, Tony and I **1)** ..... **(sit)** in a café. We **2)** .... **(drink)** coffee. A lot of tourists **3)** ..... **(take)** photographs. We **4)** ..... **(stay)** in a nice hotel. We **5)** ..... **(get up)** early every day and **6)** ..... **(spend)** most of our time sightseeing. Today we **7)** ..... **(go)** shopping for souvenirs. In the evening, we **8)** ..... **(go)** for dinner at a traditional restaurant. I **9)** ..... **(like)** Russian cuisine a lot. We **10)** .... **(come)** back this Saturday.
That's all for now.

Bill

Adverbs of Frequency

3 **Ask your partner about his/her habits. Use adverbs of frequency.**

How often do you ...?
- eat out • surf the Net • meet your friends
- go to the cinema • go out with your parents
- visit your grandparents • tidy your room
- play video games • cook dinner • play rugby
- go sailing • chat online

► *A: How often do you eat out?*
B: I rarely eat out.

4 **Put the verbs into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.**

Dear Mike,

I **1)** ..... **(hope)** that you and your wife are well. I **2)** ..... **(write)** to tell you about my new job.

I **3)** ..... **(work)** in a new Italian restaurant these days and I **4)** ..... **(have)** the time of my life. You **5)** ..... **(know)** how much I **6)** ..... **(love)** to cook. Well now I **7)** ..... **(get)** the chance to try out all my fantastic recipes in a real kitchen! One good thing is that the restaurant **8)** ..... **(be)** very close to my house so I **9)** ..... **(not/need)** to take the bus. That's good because I can save money. I **10)** ..... **(want)** to buy a new car this year.

11) ..... **(you/go)** to Frank's party next week? He **12)** ..... **(have)** a new job in France and he **13)** ..... **(leave)** at the end of the month. Got to go now. I **14)** ..... **(cook)** a meal for Tracey tonight!
Best wishes,
Danie

Past Simple/Past Continuous

5 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.**

1 A: What ..... **(you/do)** at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
B: I ..... **(have)** a piano lesson.

2 A: What ..... **(happen)**?
B: I ..... **(go)** to school when I ..... **(slip)** on a banana skin and ..... **(fall)** down.

3 A: ..... **(you/meet)** Steve's boss at the party?
B: Yes. Steve ..... **(introduce)** me to all his friends.

4 A: Where ..... **(you/be)** last night?
B: As I ..... **(come)** back home, I ..... **(meet)** Jane and we .... **(decide)** to go to the cinema together.

5 A: What ..... **(you/do)** when I ..... **(call)** you yesterday?
B: I ..... **(get)** ready to go out while Jane ..... **(finish)** her project.

6 A: When ..... **(you/meet)** Anna?
B: Yesterday afternoon. I ..... **(do)** the shopping when she ..... **(enter)** the shop.

7 A: How long ..... **(you/stay)** in Madrid?
B: A week. Then we ..... **(go)** to Paris. We ..... **(have)** a great time.

8 A: Why ..... **(not/you/come)** to school yesterday?
B: I ..... **(not/feel)** well and ..... **(have)** a temperature.

6 **Complete the sentences in your own words.**

1 While I was watching TV, ...

2 As she was playing basketball, ...

3 We were having dinner when ....

4 He was driving to work when ....

5 I was talking to my friend while ....

6 He was cooking dinner while ....

7 **Use the time expressions to write sentences about yourself. Use the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.**

• last summer • a week ago • while • when
• yesterday afternoon • as • last night
• in 2007 • a month ago • last weekend

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

8 **Look at the picture. Start a chain story. Start like this:**

Last Saturday morning Jane and her friends Helen and Mary went shopping at the new shopping centre.

• want • look in windows • mobile ring • strange voice • ask/meet at café • Helen feel scared • decide • go together • get near • see • friend from school • laugh • have coffee together

Grammar Revision

9 **Put the verbs into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.**

Gorilla Goes Shopping!

Yesterday evening as the shops **1)** ..... **(close)**, people **2)** ..... **(be)** shocked to see a gorilla in Stanton's Supermarket. Customers **3)** ..... **(run)** out of the shop as the manager **4)** ..... **(phone)** the local zoo. After thirty minutes, zoo keepers **5)** ..... **(come)** and **6)** ..... **(take)** the gorilla away. Ron Buckley, Head of Hawton Zoo **7)** ..... **(say)** that someone **8)** ..... **(clean)** the cage and **9)** ..... **(leave)** the door open. The gorilla simply **10)** ..... **(walk)** out. The animal **11)** ..... **(eat)** a banana from the fruit and vegetable section when the keepers **12)** ..... **(arrive)**.

10 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.**

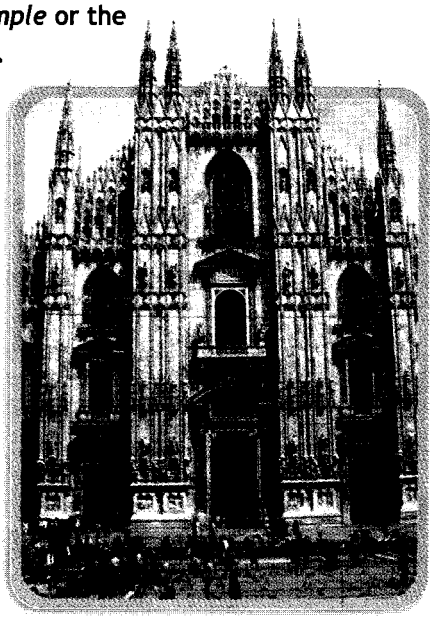
A

Last weekend my family and I **1)** ► *went* **(go)** to the beach. It was a lovely day and the sun **2)** ..... **(shine)**. Some children **3)** ..... **(make)** sandcastles and others **4)** ..... **(swim)**. While my mum **5)** ..... **(sunbathe)**, my dad **6)** ..... **(take)** my brother and I out in his boat. I **7)** ..... **(catch)** a big fish! My mum was very surprised when I **8)** ..... **(show)** it to her.

B

Lucy **1)** ► *held* **(hold)** her birthday party on Saturday. She **2)** ..... **(invite)** lots of friends and everyone **3)** ..... **(have)** a great time. When I **4)** ..... **(arrive)**, the DJ **5)** ..... **(play)** CDs and people **6)** ..... **(dance)** in the garden. Lucy **7)** ..... **(not/open)** her presents until she **8)** ..... **(cut)** the birthday cake.

11 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.**



Dear Jack,

Hi, how are you? I'm having a fantastic time here in Milan.

One unlucky thing **1)** ► *happened* **(happen)** at the airport, though. I **2)** ..... **(miss)** my plane! I **3)** ..... **(decide)** to get a taxi to the airport but the roads **4)** ..... **(be)** very busy because of an accident. We **5)** ..... **(wait)** in a traffic jam for two hours! Anyway, I **6)** ..... **(fly)** on the next plane five hours later.

The weather here is lovely and warm, although yesterday it **7)** ..... **(rain)** all day so I **8)** ..... **(not/do)** much sightseeing. I **9)** ..... **(visit)** an art gallery instead. I also **10)** ..... **(go)** to a concert last night because a good rock band **11)** ..... **(play)**.

Give my love to your family. See you very soon.

Best wishes,

Larry

Conditionals

12 **Complete the sentences, using *if* or *unless*.**

1 We can't play golf ..... it stops raining.
2 ..... they beat this team, they will win the tournament.
3 You can't go skydiving ..... you're afraid of heights.
4 ..... it rains, the match will be cancelled.
5 We can't go to the football game ..... it's on Friday because I have a tennis lesson.
6 ..... you're over 18, you can't enter the competition.

Grammar Revision

13 Match the parts of the sentences, then identify the type of conditional that is used in each sentence.

A

1 ☐	We won't go to the party
2 ☐	He will help you
3 ☐	When it's hot,
4 ☐	If we fail our test,
5 ☐	We get green
6 ☐	If they leave now,
7 ☐	I would tell her the truth
8 ☐	He can borrow my bike

B

a if we mix blue and yellow.
b if he promises to ride it carefully.
c if you don't come with us.
d if I were you.
e people wear light clothes.
f if you ask him.
g our teacher will be upset.
h they will catch the 7:30 bus.

14 Complete the sentences. Then, discuss in pairs.

1 If I found a wallet in the street, ...
.....
2 If I met a celebrity, ...
3 If I didn't have enough money to get the bus home, ...
4 If I were on holiday and lost my passport, ...
.....
5 If I had only one wish, ...
6 If I were the President of my country, ...
.....

► *A: If I found a wallet in the street, I would take it to the police station. What would you do?*
B: I'd ...

Question tags

15 Fill in the correct *question tag*.

1 Let's go out, ...?
2 He isn't coming, ...?
3 They left yesterday, ...?
4 Stella is never late, ...?
5 She comes from Madrid, ...?
6 They didn't invite Pete to the party, ...?
7 He left for school, ...?
8 She is making the bed, ...?
9 The children are sleeping, ...?
10 He walks to work, ...?
11 There's something wrong, ...?
12 He has a sports car, ...?
13 She finishes work at 5:00, ...?
14 They had a great time at the party, ...?
15 He didn't call, ...?

Comparisons

16 Put the *adjectives* in the right form to complete the sentences.

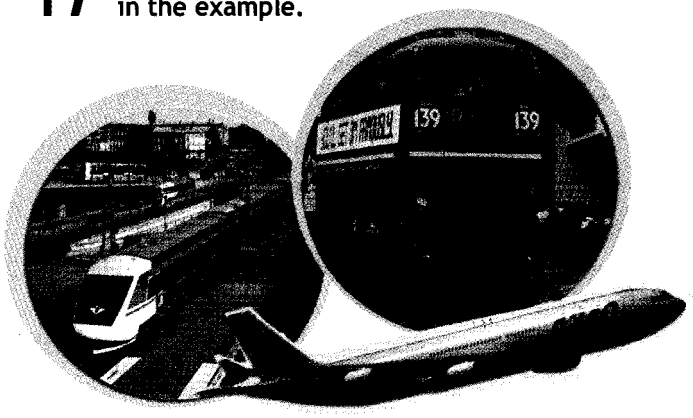
1 A: Who's your ..... **(good)** friend?
B: Tony. He is two years ..... **(old)** than me and he's ..... **(clever)** person I know.

2 A: Steve is ..... **(boring)** person I know.
B: Well, he thinks he's ..... **(funny)** and ..... **(interesting)** person in the world!

3 A: Ann is a lot ..... **(helpful)** than Kate.
B: True. Kate is ..... **(arrogant)** person I know.

Grammar Revision

17 **Compare the different types of transport, as in the example.**



	train	plane	bus
fast	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
cheap	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓
dangerous	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓
comfortable	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓
expensive	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓

► *Travelling by bus is fast. Travelling by train is faster than travelling by bus. Travelling by plane is the fastest of all.*

18 **Use the *adjectives/adverbs* to write sentences comparing your family members.**

Adjectives
• short • tall • old • young • beautiful
• hardworking • funny • helpful

Adverbs
• hard • much • carefully • well • badly

► *My brother is shorter than me.*
My dad is the tallest in the family.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

19 **Fill in: *than, of, too, enough, in, as.***

1 He's ..... young to drive a car.
2 She's ..... tall as her sister.
3 He's older ..... his brother.
4 She's the best student ..... the class.
5 It is warm ..... today to go to the beach.
6 Tony is the worst student ..... all.
7 This jacket is ..... expensive to buy.
8 He's old ..... to get a driving licence.
9 She's got longer hair ..... me.
10 Australia is the smallest continent ..... all.

Present Perfect – Past Simple

20 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.**

1 A: ..... **(you/see)** Laura?
B: No, she ..... **(go)** to the supermarket. She ..... **(not/come)** back yet.
A: What time ..... **(she/leave)**?
B: An hour ago.

2 A: Jim, ... **(you/make)** your bed?
B: Yes, and I ..... **(tidy)** my room, too.
A: Well done. Where's Kate?
B: She ..... **(go)** to the park.

3 A: ..... **(you/ever/try)** Chinese food?
B: Yes, I ..... . We ..... **(go)** to that new Chinese restaurant last week.
A: ..... **(you/like)** it?
B: Yes, I ..... . The prices ..... **(be)** reasonable and the service ..... **(be)** excellent.

4 A: ..... **(you/see)** my glasses?
B: No, I ..... . The last time I ..... **(see)** them, they were on the table. They aren't there any more.

5 A: Hi, Bob. I ..... **(not/see)** you for a long time. Where ..... **(you/be)**?
B: I ..... **(go)** to Brazil. I ..... **(always/want)** to go there.

6 A: ..... **(you/finish)** cooking?
B: Yes, everything's ready. ..... **(you/bring)** the cake?
A: Yes, I ..... **(put)** it on the table. Where's Bill?
B: He ..... **(go)** to the supermarket to buy some Coke.

21 Use the expressions and the verbs in the list to write sentences.

ago yet for last month since just yesterday last week never already last winter always

finish travel meet fly know eat leave see send buy read play watch write

► *I haven't **finished** my homework **yet**.*

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

22 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, *present simple*, *present perfect* or *past simple*.

Dear Rob,

Sorry I **1)** ..... **(not/reply)** sooner, but we **2)** ..... **(be)** on holiday. We **3)** ..... **(have)** a great time. Our trip to the Bahamas **4)** ..... **(be)** incredible. The weather **5)** ..... **(be)** warm and beautiful and we really **6)** ..... **(enjoy)** ourselves a lot. I guess we **7)** ..... **(need)** the rest after all these months of hard work.

We **8)** ..... **(have)** a very smooth flight. When we **9)** ..... **(arrive)**, we **10)** ..... **(go)** straight to our hotel. We **11)** ..... **(want)** to go sightseeing right away, but we **12)** ..... **(feel)** so tired that we had to rest for a while. Later in the afternoon, we **13)** ..... **(decide)** to go for a swim. The water **14)** ..... **(be)** perfect.

We also **15)** ..... **(want)** to do more hiking but we **16)** ..... **(not/have)** the time. We **17)** ..... **(spend)** most of our days at the beach and in restaurants. I **18)** ..... **(take)** lots of pictures. I **19)** ..... **(send)** you some as an attachment. We **20)** ..... **(want)** to return some day. Let's go together next time.

Hope to hear from you soon. Give my best regards to Claire and the kids.
Write back soon,

Clive

Grammar Revision

Modals

23 **Fill in the correct *modal verb*.**

• mustn't • should • must • can
• can't • shouldn't

1 A: Come shopping with me.
B: Thanks, but I ..... finish my homework.

2 A: ..... you help me with the dishes?
B: Sorry, I ..... . I ..... be at Mr Jones' office in half an hour.

3 A: My tooth hurts.
B: You ..... see a dentist.

4 A: Jane's angry with me.
B: I know. You ..... lie to her.

5 A: You ..... use your mobile phone in the classroom.
B: Sorry, sir.

6 A: ..... you help me choose Tony's present?
B: Sure.

24 **Write sentences for each sign. Use the verbs.**

• smoke • park • drive • stop • drive slowly

1 ► *You mustn't smoke here.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

25 **Rewrite the following sentences replacing the phrases in bold with an appropriate *modal verb*.**

1 **Is it OK if** I use your camera?
► *Can I use your camera?*
2 **It's your duty to** clean your room.
.....
3 **It's against the rules** to enter this room.
.....
4 **He is able to** run fast.
.....
5 **You aren't allowed to** go to the party.
.....
6 **I strongly advise you** to see a doctor.
.....
7 **It's necessary** to talk to Betty as soon as I finish this.
.....
8 **You are allowed to** stay at your friend's house tonight.
.....
9 He **is obliged to** work on Saturdays.
.....
10 Antony **isn't obliged to** wear a suit at work.
.....
11 **I advise you** to stop eating too many sweets.
.....
12 **It's possible that he** will work late today.
.....
13 **It isn't necessary to** invite her but you can if you want to.
.....
14 **I advise you not** to go out without your scarf and gloves.
.....
15 **He was able to** play the guitar at the age of 10.
.....
16 You **aren't allowed to** take photographs in the museum.
.....
17 **It's possible that it** will rain later.
.....
18 **Is it OK if** I go to the cinema tonight?
.....

Grammar Revision

The Passive

26 **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *passive* tense.**

1 A: When ..... **(breakfast/serve)**?
B: From 7:00 to 10:00 in the morning.

2 A: Did you go to the wedding?
B: No, we ..... **(not/invite)**.

3 A: Can I take some photographs, please?
B: I'm afraid cameras ..... **(not/allow)** in the museum.

4 A: The offices are very clean.
B: They ..... **(clean)** three times a week.

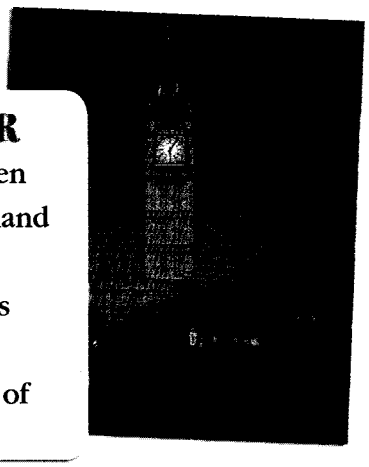
5 A: Who .... **(the light bulb/invent/by)**?
B: Thomas Edison.

6 A: These shoes are great.
B: They ..... **(make)** in France.

7 A: Why didn't you go to Los Angeles?
B: Because all flights ..... **(cancel)** due to heavy rain.

8 A: ..... **(service/include)** in the bill?
B: Yes, it is.

27 **Look at the information and write sentences, as in the example.**



CLOCK TOWER
Also known as: Big Ben
Located: London, England
Completed in: 1858
Designed by: Augustus Pugin
Visited by: thousands of tourists every year

► *The Clock Tower is also known as Big Ben. It ...*

28 **Rewrite the sentences by putting the verbs in the *passive voice*.**

1 The Mayor opened the new library yesterday.
.....
2 Martin Scorsese directed *The Aviator*.
.....
3 The company employs 200 people.
.....
4 An earthquake destroyed the village.
.....
5 Ann Mitchell designs costumes.
.....
6 She sent the fax and hour ago.
.....
7 They serve lunch at 1:00 pm.
.....
8 They don't allow pets into the museum.
.....
9 Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet*.
.....
10 They took the injured man to the hospital.
.....

Relatives

29 **Use the phrases to write sentences, as in the example.**

architect		represent people in court
pencil		you sit at
nurse	who	design buildings
lawyer	which	you wear round your neck
vet		treat sick animals
table		look after patients
scarf		your write with
vase		you put flowers in

► *An architect is someone who designs buildings.*
A pencil is something which you write with.

Grammar Revision

30 Join the sentences. Use *who, which* or *whose*. Use commas where necessary.

1 Mrs Jones works in the Memorial hospital. She is a nurse.
► *Mrs Jones, who is a nurse, works in the Memorial Hospital.*

2 Jane has a son. His name is Peter.
.....

3 These are the men. They helped us.
.....

4 Tony went to see his daughter. His daughter lives in Australia.
.....

5 My sister Ann lives in Los Angeles. She is a singer.
.....

6 Elephants have got trunks. They use them to pick up things.
.....

7 I met Mr Smith. His wife knows you.
.....

8 Seals have got flat legs. They are called flippers.
.....

9 John is with Ann. His coat is here.
.....

10 This is Steven. I borrowed his bicycle.
.....

Infinitive/-ing form

31 Complete the conversations by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or the *-ing form*.

1 A: There's an interesting film on TV. Would you like ..... **(watch)** it?
B: Actually, I was really looking forward to .... **(go)** to the cinema.

2 A: Can you please stop..... **(talk)**?
B: Sorry! I won't ..... **(do)** it again.

3 A: I hate ..... **(cause)** you trouble, but could you ..... **(help)** me with this?
B: That's OK. I don't have anything special .... **(do)**.

4 A: Do you want me ..... **(help)** you with the dishes?
B: No, thanks. I can ..... **(manage)**.

5 A: I tried ..... **(move)** the bed, but it was too heavy for me.
B: Let me ..... **(give)** you a hand.

32 Use the verbs from boxes A and B to form sentences that are true for you.

A	B
• want	• travel
• would like	• play
• hate	• eat
• can't help	• study
• like	• laugh
• don't mind	• buy
• decide	• join
• spend	• watch
• enjoy	• work
• look forward to	

► *I'm looking forward to going on holiday.*

33 Underline the correct word.

1 Do you fancy **playing/to play** basketball?
2 He decided **to buy/buying** a new car.
3 **Jogging/To jog** is a great way to exercise.
4 She promised to **help/helping** us with the preparations.
5 It was nice of you **to come/coming** to the party.
6 He went to the post office **to post/posting** the invitations.
7 I'd like to **take/taking** your photograph.
8 He is thinking of **going/go** to the beach.
9 You could **help/to help** me with the dishes.
10 They made her **stay/to stay** in.
11 What do you like **do/doing** in your free time?
12 I'm looking forward **to see/seeing** you next weekend.

34 Choose the correct item.

1 Listen! Someone ..... the bell.
A has rung B rings C is ringing

2 We ..... to a concert tonight. Here are the tickets.
A are going B go C will go

3 We ..... Ann since she moved to Paris.
A didn't see B haven't seen C don't see

4 Beth isn't at home. She ..... the supermarket.
A has been in B has gone to C has been to

5 My parents like ..... to classical music.
A to listening B listen C listening

6 We ..... Tony at the museum two weeks ago.
A have seen B were seeing C saw

7 He wants ..... a new mobile phone.
A buy B buying C to buy

8 What ..... when the earthquake happened?
A did you do B were you doing
C have you done

9 He ..... his homework yet.
A didn't do B hasn't done
C wasn't doing

10 She left a week ..... .
A already B yet C ago

11 She hopes ..... good results in the tests.
A get B to get C getting

12 John was waiting for the bus ..... it started raining.
A during B when C while

13 Oh no! He ..... fall down.
A is going to B will C is

14 Paella ..... with seafood.
A is made B was made C has made

15 You ..... smoke in here.
A couldn't B should C mustn't

16 The location ..... secret.
A was keeping B is kept C is keeping

17 Vegetables are healthier ..... pizza.
A from B by C than

18 We ..... wake up early tomorrow. It's Sunday.
A mustn't B don't have to C can't

19 The man ..... is sitting next to Ann is her uncle.
A which B who C whose

20 He's the ..... popular person in his class.
A more B much C most

21 Let's go out, ...?
A will we B shall we C could we

22 If I ..... you, I'd tell her about.
A am B have been C were

23 She sings ..... than her sister.
A best B well C better

24 That's the hotel ..... was destroyed in the earthquake.
A which B whose C who

25 ..... you turn down the music, I won't be able to concentrate.
A If B While C Unless

26 If we had more time, we ..... the Prado Museum.
A would visit B will visit C visited

27 There's very ..... milk in the fridge. I'll buy some.
A few B a little C little

28 Can I have ..... coffee, please?
A any B little C some

29 We travelled to Paris ..... train.
A by B in C on

30 The village ..... by an earthquake.
A is destroyed B was destroyed
C be destroyed

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be /biː/	was /wɒz/	been /biːn/
bear /beə^{r}/	bore /bɔː^{r}/	born(e) /bɔː^{r}n/
beat /biːt/	beat /biːt/	beaten /biːt^{ə}n/
become /bɪkʌm/	became /bɪkeɪm/	become /bɪkʌm/
begin /bɪgɪn/	began /bɪgæn/	begun /bɪgʌn/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /bɪt^{ə}n/
blow /bləʊ/	blew /bluː/	blown /bləʊn/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /brəʊkən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔːt/	brought /brɔːt/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
burn /bɜː^{r}n/	burnt (burned) /bɜː^{r}nt (bɜː^{r}nd)/	burnt (burned) /bɜː^{r}nt (bɜː^{r}nd)/
burst /bɜː^{r}st/	burst /bɜː^{r}st/	burst /bɜː^{r}st/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	bought /bɔːt/
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	(been able to) /bɪn eɪb^{ə}l tə /
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	caught /kɔːt/
choose /tʃuːz/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /tʃəʊz^{ə}n/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/
deal /diːl/	dealt /delt/	dealt /delt/
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
draw /drɔː/	drew /druː/	drawn /drɔːn/
dream /driːm/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt (driːmd)/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt (driːmd)/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /drɪv^{ə}n/
eat /iːt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /iːt^{ə}n/
fall /fɔːl/	fell /fel/	fallen /fɔːlən/
feed /fiːd/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/
feel /fiːl/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔːt/	fought /fɔːt/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /fləʊn/
forbid /fə^{r}bɪd/	forbade /fə^{r}bæd/	forbidden /fə^{r}bɪd^{ə}n/
forget /fə^{r}get/	forgot /fə^{r}gɒt/	forgotten /fə^{r}gɒt^{ə}n/
forgive /fə^{r}gɪv/	forgave /fə^{r}geɪv/	forgiven /fə^{r}gɪv^{ə}n/
freeze /friːz/	froze /frəʊz/	frozen /frəʊz^{ə}n/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /gɪv^{ə}n/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gruː/	grown /grəʊn/
hang /hæŋ/	hung (hanged) /hʌŋ (hæŋd)/	hung (hanged) /hʌŋ (hæŋd)/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
hear /hɪə^{r}/	heard /hɜː^{r}d/	heard /hɜː^{r}d/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /hɪd^{ə}n/
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/
hurt /hɜː^{r}t/	hurt /hɜː^{r}t/	hurt /hɜː^{r}t/
keep /kiːp/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/
know /nəʊ/	knew /njuː/	known /nəʊn/
lead /liːd/	led /led/	led /led/
learn /lɜː^{r}n/	learnt (learned) /lɜː^{r}nt (lɜː^{r}nd)/	learnt (learned) /lɜː^{r}nt (lɜː^{r}nd)/

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
leave /liːv/	left /left/	left /left/
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/
light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
mean /miːn/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met /met/
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/
ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /rɪd^{ə}n/
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /rɪz^{ə}n/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
set /set/	set /set/	set /set/
sew /səʊ/	sewed /səʊd/	sewn /səʊn/
shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /ʃeɪkən/
shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
shoot /ʃuːt/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
smell /smel/	smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/	smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /spəʊkən/
spell /spel/	spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/	spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/
steal /stiːl/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /stəʊl^{ə}n/
stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/
sting /stɪŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/
swear /sweə^{r}/	swore /swɔː^{r}/	sworn /swɔː^{r}n/
sweep /swiːp/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /teɪkən/
teach /tiːtʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/
tear /teə^{r}/	tore /tɔː^{r}/	torn /tɔː^{r}n/
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θruː/	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand /ʌndə^{r}stænd/	understood /ʌndə^{r}stʊd/	understood /ʌndə^{r}stʊd/
wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /wəʊkən/
wear /weə^{r}/	wore /wɔː^{r}/	worn /wɔː^{r}n/
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /rɪt^{ə}n/